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Mild tempered hiving off for British Steel

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

British Steel is to be allowed to go ahead with its full expansion programme for 1971, the Government has decided. Its long-awaited plans for a corporation, announced yesterday, also include milder "hiving off" measures than expected.

Even so, the hiving off proposals could affect more than £200 millions of the corporation's turnover of £1,400 millions. But the 1971 expansion programme, costing £258 millions still stands. There will be a more selective pricing policy, and a board members, including the chairman of Shell, are being appointed.

The method of "hiving off" leaves the corporation with a certain degree of flexibility and is considerably less harsh than had been feared. Mr John Davies, secretary for Trade and Industry, described the proposals as "good industrial sense".

Lord Melchett, chairman of the BSC, only slightly less spontaneously, said they represented a "sound, logical, industrial solution".

Under the proposals, the BSC will either sell some of its non-core assets directly to the private sector or, in the case of its constructional engineering and chemical subsidiaries (combined turnover £75 millions) private capital will be introduced through mergers with private companies and through forming separate companies issuing shares on the Stock Exchange.

The BSC has also agreed to form a separate company on the Stock Exchange to act as a holding company for all the various companies into which private capital will be introduced, including those which would themselves have Stock Exchange quotations.

The first of the major deals with the private sector was announced in principle yesterday by Mr Davies and concerns the unravelling of an unsatisfactory situation created by nationalisation, in which BSC owns two-thirds of Shepcote Lane Rolling Mills near Sheffield, yet does not have management control.

Negotiations to resolve this situation were already going on under the Labour Government. The terms announced yesterday involve the BSC selling its stake in Shepcote Lane and Firth Vickers Stainless Steels to Thomas Firth and John Brown. The BSC will then buy back some of the assets.

Another deal also being negotiated by Labour for the return of the Brynmor Steel Works to GKN will also be discussed further.

Mr Davies said the corporation was prepared to open discussions with interested parties to create one or two joint bill-making companies. Bill-making accounted for 6 to 7 per cent of the BSC's £1,400 millions turnover, he said.

However, Lord Melchett said later that hiving-off would apply to only a small proportion of the corporation's bill-making activities, and would not affect the huge Anchor

project being built at Scunthorpe.

Other activities into which private capital is to be introduced include the corporation's profitable wiremaking. The corporation has also agreed to sell its interests in bright bar stamping, tool and tool-steel making, a small engineering works, some industrialised housing, and certain of its brick-making activities. Lord Melchett envisaged a rough timetable of two years to bring these things about.

What all this amounts to is that, apart from direct sell-offs, the corporation will hive-off most of its peripheral activities into a company quoted on the Stock Exchange in which it may or may not have a majority holding.

As a result of agreeing all this, the Steel Corporation, which is losing £100 millions a year, will be allowed to continue its £258 millions capital investment programme for the year, including its developments at Ravenscraig and Llanwern, earlier put in suspense. A decision on the longer term investment of the BSC form part of a review being conducted by Mr Davies, to be completed in the autumn. Authorisation of the BSC's capital expenditure programme for this year will involve legislation to increase its borrowing powers.

In future, the corporation will adopt a more selective pricing policy instead of increasing all products "across the board". But it will still need the permission of the Government which will have to consult with the Iron and Steel Consumers' Council.

Mr Davies announced the appointment of two new part-time members to the BSC board with effect from July 19. These are Sir Matthew Stevenson, deputy chairman of Murray Docks and Harbour Board, and Mr Ralph Bateman, chairman of Turner and Newall Ltd. From the beginning of next year, Sir David Barran, chairman of Shell Transport and Trading Company, will also join as a part-time member.

Parliamentary report, page 4; Leader comment, page 10.



Mr Daniel Ellsberg arriving at the Federal Building, Boston, yesterday to surrender to the US Attorney. With him is his wife

Unrepentant Ellsberg

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, June 28

Mr Daniel Ellsberg, who helped to prepare the Pentagon study on Vietnam, admitted today that he had given the "New York Times" a copy of the study. He disclosed this before surrendering to Federal authorities in Boston. Since Friday, when he was charged with unlawful possession of secret documents and a warrant was issued for his arrest, he has been hiding from the FBI.

Mr Ellsberg said outside the Boston court this morning: "I felt, as an American citizen, I could no longer cooperate in concealing this information (the Pentagon study) from the public. I did this clearly at my own jeopardy and I am prepared to answer to all co-sequences." He also admitted providing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with the information contained in the Pentagon study, in the autumn of 1969.

Mr Ellsberg, a former employee of the State and Defence Departments, had been named as a source of the disclosure by a reporter once with the "New York Times". He was remanded on \$21,000 bail until July 15.

Mr George Ball, the former Assistant Secretary of State, and a dove in the Johnson Administration, disagreed with those who claim that the Pentagon study shows how the public was deceived by President Johnson.

Mr Ball said in an interview: "There were many, many times when President Johnson would put his hand on my shoulder and say, 'I can't tell you how grateful I am to you for disagreeing with me.'"

Mr Ball, who alone emerges with enhanced reputation from documents so far made public, is evidently also loyal. But he is far too intelligent not to know his defence of the former President is beside the point. The documents speak for themselves.

However often Mr Johnson

Titian's sudden change of hands

By MALCOLM STUART

Lord Harewood and his family may have lost several hundred thousands of pounds on the sale of their Titian painting "Death of Actaeon" — because an American museum stopped bidding in the hope that it would later be able to buy the painting from the successful bidder, Mr Julius Weitzner, who paid 1,600,000 guineas for it.

The J. Paul Getty Museum, of Malibu, California, announced last night that its tactics had succeeded: it had bought the Titian from Mr Weitzner. At the Christie's auction on Friday, the museum stopped bidding at \$11 million guineas. "We were prepared to go higher, but we elected to drop out because we hoped we might be able to deal with whoever had bought it," Mr Michael Zimmer, the New York dealer who bid for the Getty Museum, said.

There was a second reason for keeping the price down, he said. "Museums in Britain have the right to buy it at the auction price within 90 days. We did not want to force up the price too high, in case they wanted to exercise the right."

The curator of the museum, Mr Burton Fredericksen, said: "We have now bought the painting for considerably less than if we had continued bidding. Mr Weitzner's commission is less than one step in the bidding. The bidding went up in steps of 100,000 guineas."

Criticism

Mr Weitzner, an American, aged 68, who lives in Mayfair, was the dealer who bought Duchamp's "Madonna and Child" for \$2,700 at Somerset House in 1968. He later sold it to the National Gallery for \$150,000.

Allegations were made that the price had been kept artificially low, and the Parliamentary Commissioner, then Sir Edward Compton, later criticised the Board of Trade because legal proceedings had not been taken.

Details of the rapid resale of the Titian were given at a press conference called by Christie's. At the same time, Mr Fredericksen made a remarkable offer to the National Gallery. He said he would be prepared to lend the painting to the gallery for at least two years, in exchange for works of a comparable value which he would display at Malibu.

He offered to include in the deal the two Francois Boucher paintings and the "Study of Negro Heads" which the Getty Museum bought directly for 400,000 guineas each on Friday.

Public feeling

Which pictures does Mr Fredericksen want? "We have not decided yet," he said. "The National Gallery has enough in its basement to match the displays of many an American museum."

Was this a plot to lessen public feeling about the eventual export of the Titian? "Not at all," he said. "In fact, we would be delighted if the money was found here to keep it permanently. If the country values the picture enough, it could stay in London for ever."

The Titian has in fact hung for many years in the National Gallery, on loan from Lord Harewood and his family trustees. It was put on sale to clear the residue of death duties the family owes — about \$800,000.

Mr Fredericksen went on to say: "The more things that are kept at home (Malibu), the less people from other parts of the world get to see them. Our annual attendances are in the lower thousands."

The museum at the California spring resort was established in 1954 by Paul Getty, the oil millionaire whose principal home is in Surrey. There are eight galleries, showing Greek and Roman sculpture, eighteenth-century French furniture, and European paintings.

"Our walls are not very high," Mr Fredericksen said. "We are building a new extension but at the moment we would not be able to show the Titian in the sort of high-ceilinged setting it deserves." The painting measures 70in. by 78in.

If the National Gallery accepts the Getty deal, Mr Fredericksen hopes it will be the start of a series of exchanges with leading European museums. He admitted that many curators objected to valuable works of art being

Civilian rule under army supervision

From MARTIN WOOLLACOTT: Dacca, June 28

Central and provincial civilian governments will be set up in Pakistan within four months, circumstances permitting, operating under a constitution to be drawn up by a committee of experts and under the "cover" of martial law for a period of time, President Yahya Khan said today in a broadcast to the nation.

The President castigated the Awami League leadership and India, and accused them of planning the secession of East Pakistan "over a considerable period of time." He added that foreign aid "which seeks to make inroads into our sovereignty is not acceptable to us." Pakistan would be "fully prepared to do without it."

General Yahya thus made none of the concessions — such as the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman or the replacement of General Tikka Khan — which Western opinion has been pressing on him, and in providing for the continuance of martial law in some form, he lays himself open to the argument that the planned "transfer of power" will be incomplete at best, and may well leave real control of the country with the armed forces.

The President said that, after investigation, a list of Awami League members of the National and Provincial Assemblies, disqualified because of "anti-State activities" would be published. The rest would retain their seats as independents and by-elections will be held to fill the vacancies.

He asked non-secessionist members of the League to come forward to "play their part in rebuilding the political structure" of the country, but in a series of such appeals, but the first to come formally from the President. So far very few Leaguers have in fact come forward.

The drafting of a Constitution would be entrusted to an expert committee, President Yahya said, because of the unhappy history of attempts to frame Constitutions by Assembly in Pakistan.

He had laid down guidelines for the committee, and these would ensure that the Constitution would be of a Federal nature, allowing maximum autonomy to the provinces without depriving the Central Government of necessary powers.

After the by-elections and adoption of the new Constitution, National and Provincial Assemblies would be convened and National and Provincial Governments formed.

But these governments will "have at their disposal the cover of martial law for a period of time. In actual practice, martial law will not be operative in its present form. Turn to back page, col. 7

Late claims

LEARNER drivers who are unavoidably prevented from turning up for driving tests will be able to claim £27 towards the lost fee of £225 and the driving school charges under a 20p insurance scheme run by the Motor Schools' Association and the Sun Alliance.

Saga for Ivan

THE BBC's award-winning and much-shown television series, "The Forsythe Saga," is to be shown in the Soviet Union from next month. It has now been sold to 46 countries.

Tables turn on TriStar

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, June 28

The British Government tipped its original demand for an official United States guarantee of Lockheed's ability to accept a lesser assurance of a 10 millions Federal loan guarantee after being told by Nixon Administration that it was an impossible condition.

This revealing inter-governmental exchange was made public by the Chairman of the British Government, Mr Daniel Haughton, who said today he would negotiate with the British Government to come to an agreement to finance the Rolls-Royce 211 engine if Congress did approve the loan guarantee before the August session.

Haughton told the Royal Free Club that his decision on approaching the British Cabinet would end on whether there was a reasonable chance of getting the TriStar. He admitted, however, that he had no idea if the British Government would agree to the loan guarantee.

He said that the British Government had agreed to the loan guarantee before the August session.

I just don't know what all principals would do if we got this loan guarantee the time of the recess," he said.

I am being very honest with you. But the fact is that this programme is so inter-related, that if you start taking steps out of it, the whole thing could come down. Some-thing could trigger the circumstances that would be disastrous to the whole programme, and to think what might happen and I hope it doesn't."

He said that the British Government had agreed to the loan guarantee before the August session.

The British did come a long way, he said. "They originally wanted to have a Government guarantee from our Government, but, of course, they were told by me and people in our Government that there was no way to give them a guarantee Lockheed would ever be able to, so what has really happened is that we had to have a guarantee to get the loan guarantee to finance the programme and the British opted this means of assuring in own people that it is a loan for them to keep pending \$5 millions a week on engine for us. That's how it is today."

Mr Haughton's frank answer to light on an area that had been deliberately murky by officials on both sides of the Atlantic. Though baring the British Government, it could possibly p Lockheed in the House of Representatives had several Congressmen had y were being asked to do rescue the British Government. Mr Haughton has now made clear that the banks are major parties who have to be reassured.

Goodman back to Rhodesia

Lord Goodman, one of the British emissaries engaged in the Rhodesian settlement, flew to Salisbury again last night.

Rhodesian Front chairman resigns, page 2

Barber 'wait and see' on reflation

By MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer told the Commons yesterday that he thought the economy was broadly speaking, on the course he had set for it in the Budget. But he said he would consider whether a measure of reflation was necessary after the Treasury's four-monthly review of economic indicators. This would be complete in about two weeks' time.

Mr Barber also said that Britain would acquire a new sense of purpose and a faster rate of growth when she joined the Common Market. Earlier, Mr Roy Jenkins,

Deputy Leader of the Labour Party and Shadow Chancellor, had warned Mr Barber: "You cannot frighten people into Europe and I beg the Government not to do so."

More evidence that the economy is not moving as fast as many would like is shown in the figures for bank lending issued by the clearing banks today. They show an increase last month of only £23.5 millions, bringing the total to just over the level recorded at the end of February.

Anthony Horris, page 15; Norman Shrapnell, back page

Queen's visit goes quietly

By DEREK BROWN

The Queen's visit to York yesterday passed without incident. Security precautions by the police, army, and Special Branch were reinforced when a second note threatening an attempt at assassination was sent to a local newspaper office. It said: "The Angry Brigade wish to say that the Queen will be shot in the museum gardens. This is no fantasy."

The note, like the first, was sent to "the headliner" of the "York Evening Press." It was delivered in the morning post, and carried a York postmark. The first note, too, mispelt the word "angry." Both notes were handwritten in capitals.

The police posted extra men to the museum gardens, where the Queen was. After the first note, delivered to the paper on Friday, 15 of the 450 policemen on duty were issued with revolvers and rifles, four armoured scout cars appeared at the Knavesmire racecourse, where the Queen saw a display by children. Policemen also kept a look-out along the one-mile route from the racecourse to the city.

Reports that the Household Cavalry escort would also carry firearms were denied by the army. Several hundred troops formed guards of honour at the racecourse. They carried regulation, self-loading rifles, and the army's new light sub-machine-gun.

The Queen's visit, which was part of the city's 1,300th anniversary celebrations, lasted a little more than five hours. After the heavy rain of the morning, the Queen and Prince Philip drove through the city in an open carriage escorted by 60 men of the Household Cavalry. The route was lined by tens of thousands of cheering people.

The "York Evening Press" said in a leading article that it had sent the first note to the police on Friday and had not mentioned the matter in that day's paper because it thought it was a hoax. "But on Saturday morning, the police in York saw fit to mention the letter at a press conference and described how armed officers would be on duty today. This left the paper with no alternative but to publish the message, along with the fact that the police, in their greater knowledge of these matters, were taking the threat seriously."

Minutes before Princess Anne entered Durham Cathedral, yesterday, for a "Save the Children Fund" service, two men, who said they represented the Angry Brigade, telephoned to say that a bomb had been planted in the cathedral. No notice was taken of the call because the cathedral had already been searched.

Shot during rally

From our own Correspondent

Washington, June 28

Joe Colombo senior, whom Federal officials have described as a leader of one of the five Mafia families in the New York area, is in hospital today after being shot in the head several times during a rally in New York.

Jerome Johnson, a 25-year-old Negro from New Jersey, who was shot dead at the scene, has been tentatively named as the gunman.

Colombo is one of the leaders of the Italian-American Civil Rights League. This was formed to fight suggestions of association with the Mafia. Colombo is on bail of \$10,000 charged with running a \$2 millions a year gambling ring in Manhattan and Long Island.



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Clean raid Costa del Sol Pakistan army trigger-happy -British MP

From MARTIN WOOLLACOTT: Dacca, June 28

Local refugees returning to India to East Pakistan will be safe in the province until the Pakistani Army stops acting in a trigger-happy and arbitrary manner. Mr Toby Jessel, a member of the British parliamentary delegation here said.

Jessel told British visitors: "From what I've heard from reliable sources, I could not say on my heart and tell you to come back. I am not sure it is safe for anyone who may be attacked by the army or anyone who was connected with the army. But I doubt whether any Bengali is really safe because the army is trigger-happy and arbitrary."

Jessel said he doubted whether the Army High Command was fully aware of the tactics of the lower echelons. He said that British policy should be concerned, firstly, with humanitarian aid to avert the clear danger of famine in the province, and, secondly, with trying to create conditions for the return of refugees.

The best way to do this would be for the Pakistani and Indian Governments to accept the services of a large UN contingent operating on both sides of the border.

Mr Jessel's remarks, made in advance of the delegation's visit to India and of the confidential joint report of the four members of the delegation, were made to make to Sir Alec Douglas-Home, are almost bound to provoke a strong reaction from the Pakistani Government.

The other members of the group, Mr James Ramsden, Mr Reginald Prentice, and the delegation's leader, Mr Arthur Bottomley, have made only the most cautious comments on the situation. Their views, however, are thought to be similar to those of Mr Jessel, although considerably more restrained.

Meanwhile, there are abundant reports of continued activity by both the Pakistani Army and the Mukti Bahini. An electric pylon was blown up by the Mukti Bahini at the weekend in Comilla District, blocking the road from Brahmanbari to Comilla.

Mr Jessel said that if General Khan, the present Military Governor, were replaced, "could be regarded as a sign of a real change in the situation."

unanimity, members of India's multiple Opposition parties joined forces in Parliament to demand a "complete and total" "duplication" in continuing to supply arms to Islamabad in spite of a publicly announced ban. The Jan Sangh leader demanded that India should safeguard its interests and life as well as the freedom of Bangladesh by armed intervention, and charged that the Foreign Minister was blocking the way.

Even a Communist spokesman went to the point of demanding that Indian troops should capture a border area in East Bengal to provide the Bangladesh Government with sanctuary from which it could operate effectively.

Most of the speakers, however, defended Government policy, although a former Minister in Mrs Gandhi's Government, Mr Bhagwat Jha Azad, joined the ranks of the critics.

Earlier the Foreign Minister told questioners that India had taken exception to a US State Department message urging restraint on both India and Pakistan. The Indian Government evidently considered it insulting that it should be equated with a Pakistani Government which had blood on its hands.

Mrs Gandhi will meet Opposition leaders again tomorrow in a broadcast to his Yashwantrao Khan's broadcast to his a surprising show of nation.

Perth, June 28 Australian Cricket Association in Perth, he replied: "I possibly can."

The South African rugby players and officials, 37-strong, reached Adelaide without meeting 500 people demonstrating against the tour. They had been flown from Perth in four chartered aircraft, during a trade union ban on aircraft carrying the team.

Police cordoned the tarmac to prevent demonstrators from leaving the terminal building at Adelaide Airport. Traffic near the airport was halted to allow the team's cars through. — Reuters.

Russian's visit to Israel unofficial

From WALTER SCHWARZ

Jerusalem, June 28

It was confirmed here today that Victor Louis, the Russian journalist who has undertaken delicate, quasi-official missions for Moscow, spent a week in Tel-Aviv earlier this month. This deepens the mystery surrounding the incipient Soviet-Israeli contacts which have taken place in recent weeks — and seem to grow more substantial the more they are denied.

At Tel-Aviv's Samuel Hotel I was told this morning that Louis had stayed there between June 13 and 17. The receptionist said, with an unconscious James Bond touch, that Louis's registration card was "missing."

It is reliably reported in Tel-Aviv that Louis, who arrived from Helsinki via Nicosia, left on a direct flight for Bucharest. When he left he was accompanied to Tel-Aviv airport by an Israeli Foreign Ministry official. Louis, aged 43, is Jewish-born. He apparently carried a Soviet official passport. His flight to Romania was delayed for 10 hours because of military manoeuvres at Bucharest airport.

Mr Eban, the Israeli Foreign Minister, today denied the presence of "any Soviet emissaries" — "official or unofficial" — but other reports here claim that Louis talked to Mrs Meir's political adviser, Simcha Dinitz.

If there have been secret soundings of this kind, it is not inconceivable that Mr Eban was kept in the dark. He travelled to Argentina in 1955 in an El Al plane without knowing that the same plane was to bring back Adolf Eichmann.

Louis was instrumental in the foreign sales of the Svetlana Stalin and Khrushchev memoirs. As Moscow correspondent of the "London Evening News" he got advance news of Khrushchev's fall, and of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

In Moscow Mr Louis said that his visit to Israel had been "absolutely personal." He had been for a medical check-up and had seen a "number of friends." Asked if any of them were close to the Israeli Government, he said he did not wish to "embarrass" them.

Soviet Jew claims offer of deal

By our own Reporter

One of the Jewish defendants on trial in Russia alleged in court that he had been offered a deal by the prosecution to persuade him to plead guilty.

This was said yesterday by Jewish sources in Kishinev, where the trial is taking place.

According to the informants, who relayed their reports to London by telephone, Hillel Shur said that he did not recognise the jurisdiction of the court and then said:

"The head of the investigation department, Polyakov, offered me a judicial bribe in the presence of the prosecutor, Alexander Poluektov. He said that if I would plead guilty to all the charges, I would be released on probation. If I refused I would be sentenced to five or six years' imprisonment."

"I refuse to have my fate decided by people who fundamentally violate Soviet laws themselves. I refuse to take part in this trial."

The sources in Kishinev denied official reports that the accused had pleaded guilty to all the charges listed. They said that all that was admitted by the defendants was that they had taken part in Jewish activities which were not anti-Soviet.

One of the nine, Abraham Trachtenberg, said in court that he had become involved with the others for cultural and educational reasons. He had been surprised at first that the activities were conducted clandestinely, but he had been told that the Ministry of Culture had rejected their request to carry on Hebrew studies.

Throughout the trial, unofficial reports have been telephoned through to London. No Western reporters have been admitted to the court, and there are reports to have been stringent security measures to keep people away from the court building.

Relatives of the accused have had to get special permission from the security police before being allowed in.



Father Cosmos Desmond

House arrest for priest

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, June 28

Police served banning and house arrest orders today on Father Cosmos Desmond, the Roman Catholic priest who wrote "The Discarded People," an exposé of conditions under which "resettled" Africans live in South Africa.

The orders confine Father Desmond to his house from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. on weekdays and all Saturday and Sunday, order him to report to the police every Monday, and prohibit him from receiving visitors except a doctor. They also restrict him to the Johannesburg district, and prohibit him from entering any African, Coloured, or Asian area, or from attending any gathering. The orders will run until May, 1976.

Father Desmond, who is prevented by the orders from going to church on Sundays, is the first victim of the retaliatory action which Mr Vorster's Government has been threatening against persons working among non-whites.

Less than a fortnight ago, Mr Vorster gave a warning that where people, some in the Church, some in universities, and some in political life, "who are making it their business to cause another Sharpeville."

Action against the National Union of South African Students is also expected. The president of the union, Mr Neville Curtis, and the deputy president, Mr Paul Pretorius, said it would carry on Father Desmond's work.

The union said in a statement: "Father Desmond has exposed and criticised the inhuman treatment of black people resettled by the Government. This crude attempt to silence and restrict him will not silence the truth."

Mrs Helen Summan, the Progressive Party's only member of Parliament, said the action "makes me just sick." Father Desmond was a dedicated priest who had done great service in exposing malnutrition and poverty. As a result of his exposures, improvements have been introduced by Government departments.

"I consider it utterly vindictive that, instead of being grateful for the selfless work he has done, he should be punished by the Government and subjected to the ghastly restrictions of house arrest."

Mirage deal the great leap forward

From our Correspondent

Cape Town, June 28

The announcement that Mr Vorster's Government has reached agreement with Marcel Dassault of France to build two of the company's supersonic aircraft — the Mirage III and Mirage F1 — under licence in South Africa, has been given splash treatment in the press here today.

The pro-Government daily, the "Burger," hailed it as "an important milestone in the developing South African aircraft industry" and "a step that will be of the greatest strategic and industrial importance to South Africa." South Africa already has the Mirage III, a Mach 2 all-weather, delta-wing aircraft, developed in various versions. These aircraft were bought from France wholly assembled.

An effect of the new agreement is that South Africa will limit itself to fewer aircraft in future. It will concentrate now on continued production of its own Impala jet, and on the manufacture and assembly of the Mirage F1, also a Mach 2 aircraft, but a single-seater designed for high altitude interception, which can operate from rough runways and has a range of 2,000 miles. It made its first public flight last June.

The "Burger" says that South Africa probably will introduce greater standardisation in its aircraft industry, the Atlas Aircraft Corporation in the Transvaal. French technicians will be brought to South Africa and South Africa will send its technicians to France for specialised training.

The franchise is for the total manufacture of the Mirage aircraft, including engines and electronic equipment, such as radar and radio. It is left to South Africa to decide for itself how much local content will go into each aircraft.

A US destroyer 'beats' Mintoff's visiting ban

From JOHN CUNNINGHAM: Valletta, June 28

In spite of Mr Mintoff's request that no vessels of the 6th Fleet should visit Malta until present arrangements have been revised, the US destroyer McCord is now placidly at anchor off Gozo.

The Maltese Government's request, made at the weekend, came too late to change plans for the arrival of the destroyer which is here for three days. So far, there has been no public indication from Mr Mintoff about the sort of revision he requires before he will allow the American fleet to resume calls.

The visit of 6th Fleet warships due next month has been postponed indefinitely. So, too, has that by ships of the Libyan fleet which had been expected today. Right now Libya is one of the few countries whose ships are being greeted warmly here but, again, no reasons have been given for the postponement.

An advance party of the Royal Marine commando, which will be taking over to July from the Devon and Dorset Regiment, is now in Malta. Although Mr Mintoff is believed not to like the commando regiment, he has done nothing to prevent its coming.

Two Soviet warships, a Kresta class cruiser and a missile destroyer are lying off the Italian island of Lampedusa, about 100 miles west of Malta, according to a report from Naples. The vessels gave no indication of moving today, and it was not known what they were doing there.

The Soviet Ambassador in London, Mr Smirnovsky, who is also accredited to Malta, is expected to visit the island next month. He normally goes to the island in the summer and has not been there this year.

There is a persistent report that the Russians would like a permanent Embassy in the island.

Students' leader shot dead

Saigon, June 28

A young man summoned Le Khac Sinh Nhut, aged 23, a moderate students' leader, from a classroom today and shot him dead in a crowded porch at Saigon University's law school.

Three students were wounded in the incident, which may have concerned a power struggle in which Mr Nhut, and other moderates were trying to gain control of the Saigon students' movement.

The gunman slipped through the crowd to leap on to the pillar of a waiting motor-cycle and escaped through traffic under a hail of pistol shots from two plainclothes policemen on duty outside the faculty.

Students said that police found a note threatening death to three other moderate and pro-Government student leaders.

Mr Nhut, elected chairman of the law school's union three months ago, was No 2 man in a group trying to take over the students' movement from a radical group opposed to the Saigon Government.

Mrs Gandhi tries to calm hawks

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, June 28

At a private meeting with opposition leaders today Mrs Gandhi is reported to have "loosed" them against "loose" talk about Pakistan. The Bangla Desh issue, she added, benefited Pakistan. It diverted attention from the real issues and led Islamabad to secure aid from its friends.

Indian Prime Minister also quoted as having said her Government was doing it could to help the cause of Bangladesh but "will not be taking precipitate action because of domestic pressure."

Gandhi argued that the for Bangla Desh was the of the Bangla Desh people. premature recognition by a would be unhelpful, she reported to have told her.

at the Prime Minister's plea restraint does not seem to been entirely effective. Right-wing Jan Sangh Mr Mr Vajpayee, launched a strong attack on the Government's complacent attitude and accused Mrs Gandhi of "re-doubling" support for Bangla Desh under American sure.

also criticised the Foreign Minister, Mr Swaran Singh, for "completely humbled" Bangla Desh issue and "to gauge American reaction during personal visit to Kingston."

Yorker' from a
State Premier

Perth, June 28 Premier of Western Australia, Mr John Tonkin, said he was seeking ways of entering the South African cricket team without meeting them on playing the side. The match, the first he South African tour, is to start on October 22.

Mr Tonkin, who was speaking to Union tourists had left Adelaide, said: "I won't operate in any way to assist in playing the match."

whether he could prevent the team from playing on ground of the Western

roats admit killing envoy

Stockholm, June 28

Two Croat nationalists, Jelko Bratkovic (22), and Baresic (20), today admitted killing the Yugoslav ambassador in Stockholm, and naming his secretary at the embassy on April 7.

They were charged here with der, attempted murder, and detention. They face life imprisonment if convicted of der.

Three other Croatians were charged with assisting in planning the attack. Ante Stojanovic, and Stanislav Milicenic, pleaded guilty. But Zinko Lemo (28) said he had

tried to dissuade the others from attacking the embassy.

The five have been described as members of Ustasha, a right-wing organisation fighting for an independent Croatia. When Bratkovic and Baresic came into the court, which was heavily guarded, they raised their right fists in salute, and shouted "God and Croatia."

The prosecutor, Mr Carl Axel Robert, avoided political implications. He said: "It is not up to us to give judgment on political ideologies here."

Mr Robert said the ambassador, Mr Vladimir Rolovic, was shot in the head when

Bratkovic and Baresic opened fire in the embassy. They barricaded themselves in the office of the ambassador, who was bound and gagged.

The ambassador's secretary, Miss Mira Stempilhar, was also hit by gunfire. Bratkovic and Baresic surrendered after half an hour. The ambassador died in hospital but Miss Stempilhar recovered.

The court watched a six-minute colour film which reconstructed the attack. Bratkovic and Baresic played their own parts, and a police officer took the role of the ambassador.

UPI.

It's easier with a cheque book.

A lot of people still take enormous sums with them on a big shopping spree and never stop to think how unnecessary it is.

In fact, it's pretty risky. You could be leaned on by a bunch of skinheads or lose the lot on a 27 bus.

That's why there comes a time when a bank account is indispensable for most people. So that when there are fairly big things to pay for, there's no counting of notes and silver, new pennies and trading stamps. With a cheque book it's easy to keep a running total of what you've spent. In addition, we send you a statement as often as you wish, which gives you a detailed account of what you've paid out and what you've paid in.

We're here to be used. To help sort out problems, and keep your personal paperwork down to a minimum.

You can choose any one of 3,600 branches and open an account with a few pounds.

Then when you go off to buy the car of your dreams, take your cheque book along.

And leave the suitcase at home.



National Westminster Bank
Simply there to help

DPP to ask why girl (12) went on pill

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Mr Marcus Lipton, Labour councillor for Brixton, asked him to reject the "utterly vindictive" renewal movement in Birmingham that the girl, several years younger than the priest, was given a private abortion.

Drugs always a lure

By our Correspondent

● Only three US airmen serving in Britain have surrendered themselves for medical treatment under the amnesty for drug users, announced last March.

Mother fails in fight for girl

Stirling M

Stirling Moss loses driving appeal

Gauge fa

Gauge faulted in air miss

By our Correspondent

...s than is generally appre-
ed."
... adds: "In the light of

Part of the BOAC pilots' conversation when the incident occurred in November goes:

but probably quite close to that.



A coot with a floating asset . . . a nest in a lifebelt on Highgate Pond, London

Expulsion method ‘full of holes’

The diagram illustrates a two-dimensional lattice structure. A grid of points is shown, with horizontal and vertical bonds connecting them. A specific path is highlighted with a thicker line, starting from a point on the left and moving horizontally to the right, then vertically upwards, and finally horizontally to the right again. The diagram is labeled with 'x' and 'y' axes and includes a legend for bond types.

10

Fire team set up

10

Jetty-set George.

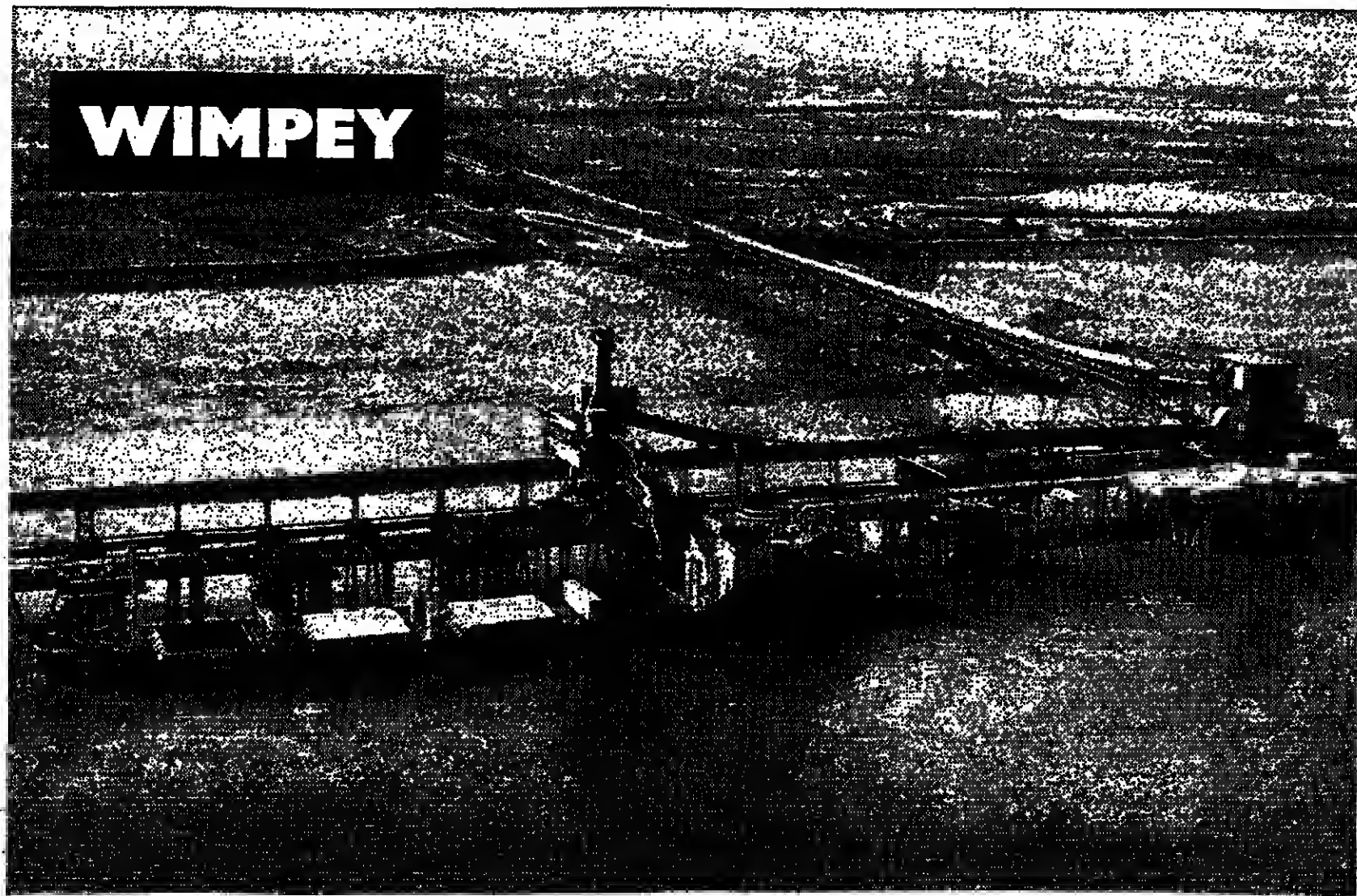
Going out to sea wasn't an easy job, not even for George Wimpey.

For one thing, it meant working under challenging conditions of tides and currents.

Tricky.

But it wasn't beyond us—not much ever is. So there it stands. The dual purpose coal- and ore-handling jetty built for the N.C.B. and the B.S.C., at Immingham on the Humber, for which one of George's most distinguished family—Wimpey M.E. & C. Ltd—was Management Contractor.

George pushes the pier out, come wind come weather.



Soros Associates were retained by the NCB as Design Consultants for the initial stage

ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

ADELPHI (1936 7811). Com. July 29

SHOW BOAT

ALDWYCH (1971/2 London Season)

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

(Tonight 7.30, Sat. 2.30 & 7.30 - all

times. Fr. 8.0, July 2, 9, 10, 11

at 11.15

AMBASSADORS (01-836 1171). Fr. 8.0

Sat. 8.30, Sun. 2.45

ACACIA CHRISTIE'S

THE MOUSETRAP

NINETEENTH BREATHING YEAR.

APOLLO (437 2651). Evenings 8.0

Sat. 8.30, Sun. 2.45

FURIOUS PLUS (O.T.)

FORGET-ME-NOT-LANE

by Peter Nicolson.

ASHCROFT CROYDON (688 9291)

Until July 3, 8.0, Sat. 8.30, Sun. 2.45

DOMINIC ROSE PATRICIA TEMPLE

BILL WIDENBERG (1971/2 London Season)

THE COUNTRY BOY

CAMBRIDGE (1936 6054). Even. 8.0

Sat. 8.30, Sun. 2.45

INGRID BERGMAN

JOSS ACKLAND

and KENNETH WILLIAMS in

CAPTAIN JACKSON'S

CONVERSION

Last 6 weeks Must Close July 31.

COCKPIT, NW 8, 668 7001. 8.0, 30p

June 30, July 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

Group about UNICEF cartoon

COCKPIT, NW 8, 668 7001. 8.0, 30p

June 30, July 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

Group about UNICEF cartoon

COMEDY (1936 2778). Ev. 8.15, Sat. 8.30

Sun. 2.45, Mon. 8.0, Tue. 8.15, Wed. 8.30

Thurs. 8.15, Fri. 8.30, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.45

There's a Girl in my Soup

LONGEST SHOW ON THE TOWN

CRITERION (1936 3214). Mon. to Thurs. 8.0

Fri. 8.30, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.45

Production of David Warner's Comedy

AFTER HAGGERTY

"Unusually funny." Harold Hobson

DRURY LANE (1936 8108). Ev. 8.0

Sat. 8.30, Sun. 2.45

A MUSICAL ROMANCE

THE GREAT WALTZ

DUCHESS (1936 8243). Evenings 8.30

Fri. 8.30, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.45

DIREST SHOW IN TOWN

DUKE OF YORKS (1936 5121). Ev. 8.15

Sat. 8.30, Sun. 2.45

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES

FAIRFIELD HALL, Croydon. 01-888

9291. Sun. July 3, 8.0, all star

band in aid of the Dark and the

Light Theatre Festival

EARTH KITT

with TONY BLACKBURN, JACKIE

TRENT, and TONY HATCH.

SARACIN (1936 4401). Non. to Thurs. 8.15

Fri. 8.30, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.45

DONT START WITHOUT ME

THEATRES

CLOVE (437 1592). 7.30, Mat. Sat. 3.

ALAN BADEL as KEAN

A Comedy by Jean-Paul Sartre.

RILKEAN Comedy, acting superb. 28

NAYMARKET (1936 9821). Even. 8.0

Sat. 8.30, Sun. 2.45

GLADYS COOPER

JOAN CRISWOLD

MICHAEL CROOKLIFE

THE CHALK GARDEN

"WITTY & AMUSING PLAY." D.T.

NOR MALLET (1936 9821). 7.30

Even. 8.0, Sat. 8.30, Sun. 2.45

BARRY MARTIN in

RIDDLE ON THE ROOF

also starring Sheila Mery, 8th Year.

KINGSHEAD, Liphinston. Tel. 01-225

1515. New Play. PACKAGE DEAL

8.30 p.m. 1st. Mon. 1.

LYRIC (437 5061). 8.0, Sat. 8.30

Sun. 2.45, Mon. 8.0, Tue. 8.15, Wed. 8.30

Thurs. 8.15, Fri. 8.30, Sat. 8.15, Sun. 2.45

Mary Miller and Jan Nolen

HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES

The play by A. R. Gurney

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Nationalists' robbery plan 'was for cause'

Mr Justice O'Connor said at Lancaster Assizes yesterday that he was prepared to accept that three Scotsmen planned to rob a bank for the Nationalist cause and not for personal gain.

The judge added: "But that matters not for the important people in the bank if the robbery takes place. The terror to which they are put is something which has to be stopped."

At the end of a three-day trial during which the men said they belonged to a Scottish nationalist movement known as the Army of the Provisional Government, Mr Justice O'Connor sentenced William Murray (39), a quantity surveyor, of Station Road, Gairloch Head, Dunbartonshire, to a total of five years' imprisonment; John Gillan (34), an unemployed labourer, of Ladybank Drive, Glasgow, to four years' imprisonment; and John Stewart (19), a former bank clerk and biblical student, of Cornhill Estate, Eigan, Lewis, to a total of three years' imprisonment.

All had pleaded not guilty to conspiring to rob a bank at Blackpool and to separate charges involving the carrying of firearms.

Mr G. W. Humphries, prosecuting, said that an array of weapons including shotguns, pistols, and ammunition, was found in a holdall and suitcase at the place the three men were staying.

Stewart had told the court that he wanted to rob the bank as positive action for the cause but Murray, his senior officer in the movement, claimed he had finally ordered him not to go ahead because it was against the movement's policy.

Defending Stewart, Mr Granville Jones said: "He is a young man who until he became embroiled in violent desires in pursuit of a misguided but idealistic aim was a person of impeccable character."

Mr W. Fairclough, representing the others, said: "Rightly or wrongly, the beliefs of the accused are genuine and it is vital you should not be prejudiced against them because of their political views."

The judge said he was prepared to accept that they may have been misguided in their political beliefs but it was still a serious offence.

A circular and 53,000 books seized from the publishers, Sexa Ltd, are being considered by the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, said in the Commons yesterday. Sexa is a subsidiary of James Commercial Holdings Ltd.

He was answering a question from Sir Gerald Nabarro (C, Worcestershire S) who urged Sir Peter to refer to the DPP for prosecution under the Obscene Publications Acts 1959 and 1964, 24 paperback books published by Sexa Ltd, and an advertising leaflet.

Mr Robert Brown (Lab, Newcastle upon Tyne W) said the Julian Press publication which had received so much publicity "actually looks like a church tract alongside this disgusting leaflet. I would sincerely hope, even if any question of prosecution comes up, that this firm might be well advised to take exactly the same course of action as the Julian Press and restrict further publication."

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Tent pegging (above) and lost cap retrieval (below) show unexpected abilities of the mounted branch of the Metropolitan Police who were training at East Molesey, Surrey, yesterday, for the Royal Show to be held at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, next week. In tent pegging the lance strikes the target at 30 mph. (Pictures by Don Morley)



Mr Neville was also examined about a small advertisement, OZ, Leary's words, contain "passionate and graphic" description of a girl's pleas for the act of fellatio.

The act is spoken as an open, guileless manner Neville replied. He said that it might tempt people into similar practices.

When Mr Leary said that the small advertisement would be of interest to sexuals and fetishists, Neville said that it was "policy of OZ" to provide outlet for lonely and rep people. Such advertise would not be accepted if members of the "time" agreed that they were not elevating not enlight.

But erotic minorities not to live repressed lives. Mr Neville also said "OZ" worked on the assumption that people took drugs, magazine was quick to police the dangers of drugs, esp the SD which in the past had been likened to LSD. He did not feel that LSD necessarily he taken under supervision of doctors in pital.

Mr George Melly, the critic of the "Observer", that he would not have den his 15-year-old son a part in the editing of the "kid's issue". He had found magazine invaluable in d sions with his son and bad it in the same way that he read the "Listener", the Statesman, the Guardian and the "Daily Telegraph".

Labour's decision would not, of course, be unanimous. Few democratic decisions were. But anyone who hopes to see our party split by dissension will be sadly disappointed. This is an issue on which Socialists making to their v ments according to their v ments now best to achieve the internationalism which is at the heart of our philosophy."

The people or the party, page 10

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Lord Butler makes Munich 'credible'

By CAMPBELL PAGE

Lord Butler said last night that Munich, in his new book of memoirs, "is defended almost for the first time in a way which I think is credible."

Lord Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a former Conservative Minister, was being interviewed on Thames Television about "The Art of the Possible" to be published next month.

Water swamps Henley

By JOHN RODDA

JOHN GARTON, chairman of the Henley Regatta organising committee, stood on the lawn of the stewards' enclosure yesterday, looked out across the river, and announced that the regatta would have to be postponed unless the course was not too heavy rain.

Henley has been suffering, like most places, from too much water, which last week washed away the landing stages in front of the boat marquee, and put out of action the sensitive and crucial communications system.

The weather has delayed many preparations: for example, instead of using a catwalk to the press box in the middle of the river, rowing writers will make the journey to their seats by punt.

But the most important question is what effect the swollen stream has on the Henley's course. It is dead straight, but near the finish the river begins to curve, so that the crew on the open side gets the full force of the current, while the crew on the inside gets the full force of the current. The stewards' enclosure, which was built for the last 100 years, is in danger of being washed away. In 1968, there was anger among crews that conditions were unfair. The stewards never admitted this, but this year the qualifying races, held last Friday and Saturday, were rowed over a slightly shortened course which finished before the disadvantage of the curve was felt.

Profits

To have used this course for the four days of the regatta—which starts tomorrow—would have switched the means from the towers to the banks, and specifically to the stewards' enclosure, which would have been denied the best view of the last 100 yards of the course. Those who watch at Henley get as much consideration as those who compete, which may seem justifiable on a turnover of £60,000, with a profit last year of only just over £1,000.

Yesterday afternoon, the stream was running slower than it had done for the past few days. But the Thames Conservancy Board said that on the previous day, 2,000 million gallons of water went through Teddington lock, compared with an average for this time of year of 800,000 gallons.

The advance takings for Henley this year match last year's, but the organising committee is hoping that its new regatta enclosure, which has fruit machines and a bar, will bring back the public which used to come when a fair was held at the same time as the regatta.

Glasgow policemen gaoled

Four Glasgow policemen were sentenced at the High Court in Glasgow yesterday to a total of 22 years' imprisonment for shopbreaking and theft.

Hugh Kilpatrick (41), said by the presiding judge, Lord Avonside, to be "obviously the ringleader in years and service," was sentenced to seven years. Robert Patterson Cooper (39), John Burns (31), and James Drummond Watt (28), were sentenced to five years.

All four were serving as constables in the Northern Division of Glasgow Police at the time of the offences. Kilpatrick admitted stealing articles from a car, tyres and other articles from a service station, and receiving golfing equipment.

Kilpatrick, Burns, and Watt admitted breaking into a sub-post office and general store in Glasgow, stealing 1,370 cigars, 10,540 cigarettes, tobacco, and £9 cash. Cooper admitted to receiving 3,310 cigarettes and 500 cigars, and Cooper, Burns, and Watt to stealing golfing equipment.

All four also pleaded guilty to breaking into a public-house and stealing 152 bottles of whisky, 12 bottles of rum, 12 bottles of gin, a bottle of vodka, and 3,000

Prices before Market in Greenwich

JUDGING by the candidates—now five—the Greenwich byelection is unambiguously about the Common Market. Yesterday, Mr Reginald E. G. Simmerson filed his papers as a Conservative candidate for the Common Market constituency.

Mr David J. S. Davies, registered as another anti-market candidate (he is against privatisation and the present financial structure, too). This leaves only the officially supported Tory, Mr Stuart Thom, as a pro-market candidate for the voters on July 8.

The electorate is sticking relentlessly to the issue of prices and—in Labour's view—unemployment. Mr Guy Barnett, aged 42, the Labour candidate, says after a week on the doorstep that the Market is coming up only in phrases like "What have we got to do with the Germans?" and "I fought alongside the New Zealanders in the last war." But the big issue, he says, is rising food bills, no overtime, short-time working, and increases in rates. Labour's tactic is to fight on the anxieties it finds during canvassing, and to leave the Market until late in the campaign when, hopefully, the party leadership may have made up its own mind. Mr Barnett does not dispute, however, that he falls just now to advertise his long-standing anti-market position.

Labour is pursuing the line that, in the generally favoured South-east, Greenwich has been deprived of 30,000 jobs lost in the past 20 years—and should get some special development area status. "When they read about UCS the people in Greenwich have actual experience

of what unemployment means," says Mr Barnett. The ABC closure hit the headlines, but many small firms have left the industrially declining riverside zone with its ageing workforce for brighter prospects in new towns.

Stuart Thom is an animated 28-year-old Scotsman with a creditable Young Conservative record in the North-west. He is now with a Park Lane business consultancy

tax the Industrial Relations Bill, and pensions for the over 80s. But prices sweep these successes aside as the main issue. "I have been encouraged," says Mr Thom, "to see how much they appreciate that within a year you will not have all the answers. The Conservative Government faced the same problem when they came in power in 1951. In a little over a year the price rises had been constrained and the stage was set for the famous 13 years."

The "Daily Mirror" discovery of a 9p drop in the price of a shopping bag of supplies is nailed to the Tory headquarters gate, and Mr Thom is hoping to name shops and prices in the constituency where goods have become cheaper because of the reduction in SET.

But all in all, the Tories are defensive: "One recognises that this is a Labour seat," says the candidate, "but we are going to mobilise our vote." He expects to do at least as well as in 1970.

Mr Barnett, winner of South Dorset for Labour in 1962 when the Opposition split on the Common Market is running a showy campaign. His van has an ice-cream chima dity.

"To cut the prices at a stroke," Mr Barnett says, "I have had the Joker Heath has had his day. Vota him out the Barnett way."

Labour Party workers are dishing out pictures of Mr Heath wearing his metal smile with the caption "Ted's big laugh." The text on the back is about prices: "I do not want his picture," said one woman tearing it up. Mr

Thom says he is happy to fight on the Government's record and tells his supporters: "You voted for a change in 1970, and it would be inconsistent to go against that decision now." There is, a catalogue of Conservative achievement for him to recite—the halving of SET, 6d off income

and fought Greenwich against Richard Marsh last June. Mr Marsh's appointment as chairman of British Rail has caused the byelection.

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BELOW: Guy Barnett, Labour, canvassing in Greenwich yesterday



Methodists told 'people waiting for a lead'

By RADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

The Methodist Church is to try to make a common declaration of faith, and to rediscover its essential unity and purpose. It wishes to cast off theological confusion, internal disunity, and as one speaker described it, at the Church's Conference at Harrogate yesterday, sheer loss of nerve. The testing moment came in a peculiar and totally unexpected way.

The busy conference week had begun by some blunt references to the heavy strain under which the Church is operating. More than £90,000 alone was paid out of central funds last year to help about half the 300 circuits to pay their ministers' wages. Delegates were told it was all a troublesome time of readjustment.

Then, on a special motion, the statement of the Church transformed the conference. They were the Rev. R. Hubert Luke, chairman of the Cornwall District, and Dr William Strawson, of Queen's College, Birmingham.

They persuaded delegates to take to themselves as official policy an independent report "For Such a Time as This," by the Rev. Douglas S. Hubery, secretary of the Methodist Education Department, which prophesies the death of the

Church on the defensive to a Church moving into national leadership.

The president's council, the Church's new "cabinet," will consider as one of its first items the bringing together of representatives of the different interpretations of the Bible and Christian theology. They will be asked to compile that which is held common.

Mr Hubery, for his part, said he hoped it was the beginning of a truly radical movement that would bring the Church back to its essential mission. For 10 years many ordinary members had been increasingly confused by the debates of the academics and theologians.

The conference heard worrying news from the annual report of the National Children's Home, for which it is ultimately responsible. A deficit of £106,275 may result in 1971-2, because of rising prices. A deficit of £29,233 is anticipated for the year which ended in March.

The report said: "There is a demand in many parts of the country for new projects, but there can be no further development of the Home's work unless there is a substantial increase in voluntary subscriptions."

Man 'set alight by wife'

A woman threw paraffin over her husband and set him alight with matches. It was alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mr Michael Corkery, prosecuting, said the husband died in hospital 11 days later from severe burns.

Ursula Lolita Sobers (39), of Sperling Road, Tottenham, the mother of three children, has pleaded not guilty to murdering her husband, Hamilton (31).

Mr Corkery said that Mrs Sobers' mother had heard her daughter and son-in-law talking together. Later, she heard Mr Sobers shouting: "Ob gran, Ob gran, I am burning."

She claimed that her daughter said: "He gripped me on my throat. He has no business doing that, so I threw paraffin over him and set him on fire." Mrs Sobers later had told police that her husband had gone to bed with a woman while in Barbados.

Mrs Sobers told the Court that she did not intend to kill her husband. She threw a paraffin can at him, but did not mean the paraffin to go over him. She threw lighted matches at him, but only to frighten him. The trial was adjourned until today.

Fracas at Old Bailey

Traffic stopped and members of the public helped police when a fight broke out among demonstrators outside the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The demonstrators had been parading outside the court buildings for several days, protesting about a trial involving four men who have pleaded not guilty to riotous assembly and assault on police officers at a Black Panthers' dance in South-east London.

A white bystander had been seen arguing with several coloured youths, while the jury was out considering the case. A policeman tried to calm the demonstrators but a fight broke out. Barristers, ushers, and other staff returning to the court after the lunch recess watched two policemen struggling with about 10 youths and girls. Then several members of the public joined in as a coloured man was led away.

Fighting broke out as police tried to take several demonstrators away. One coloured girl wrapped herself round a young policeman. Three or four demonstrators jumped on to him and knocked off his helmet as he fell into the gutter, where he was kicked and punched.

Demonstrators called out "Pigs" and "She ain't doing nothing" when police beat the girl. About 20 coloured men and women tried to surge across the road after her, but police reinforcements arrived and held them back. Traffic was held up.

One witness, who declined to give his name, said he saw a policeman call one of the protesters, who had been parading in the middle of the road, over to the pavement. The others followed to ask why the man had been singled out, and it was being arrested.

Soon afterwards, the fight broke out. Plainclothes detectives who had been giving evidence at trials joined uniformed police officers.

Two other eyewitnesses, who also would not give their names, said they were going to the police station to protest at the way in which the affair had been handled by the police.

A Press Association reporter who saw the incident said that a coloured girl received a punch in the mouth during the fight.

School age assurance

There was no question of the Government going back on its commitment to raise the school-leaving age to 16 from September 1972, Mr William van Straubenzee, a Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Education, in Glasgow yesterday.

Education authorities had been preparing for a long time, and the last Government had made substantial allocations of capital.

Petitions signed by 16,752 Scottish teachers, opposing the raising of the school-leaving age to 16, were presented to Mr Edward Taylor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Education, in Glasgow yesterday.

Children may get village

A remote village in Caernarvonshire may be taken over for a centrally handicapped children. CARE, a charity concerned with these children is considering the acquisition of Nantgwynedd, a cluster of slate quarry cottages. The charity, which already has several villages for children in Devon, is having talks with the owner of Nantgwynedd, the Amalgamated Roadstone Corporation.

Truancy bothers London Tories

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

A row over truancy in secondary schools in Inner London will surface at tomorrow's meeting of the Inner London Education Authority's education committee.

The Conservative members have put down a motion asking for an urgent inquiry into the scale of truancy, the success of the educational welfare service in combating it, and for a report in time for the raising of the school leaving age next year. A counter amendment from the Labour majority points out that the new educational welfare service has been operating for less than a year, that it is looking into truancy, and that the schools' subcommittee should report the results.

The existence of truancy is not a party issue in Inner London though it may not be worse than in other British cities. Mrs John Geddes, leader of the Conservative minority, claimed yesterday that the attendance rate at some London schools had fallen to less than 75 per cent. Dame Kathleen Ollerenshaw, former chairman of the Manchester education committee, reported her concern last year that overall attendance figures for the city were down to about 85 per cent.

Evidence from the 1960s suggests that truancy has been a small problem in Britain until recently. But there have been signs in the past two or three years that, at the very time when teenagers are flocking to technical colleges and start higher education, growing numbers are anxious to escape school at all costs. Truancy is traditionally highest among teenagers who would leave when they are 15, and many secondary schools set up special units for examinations during the summer term.

However, the row over truancy may quickly become a row about extending compulsory school leaving to 16 next year. As some of those who are keenest to drop out of school are among those who would most like to enter a technical college, it is at least possible that it is a certain type of education that promotes the desire to escape.

Cleared of ballot charges

A councillor accused of election conspiracy was cleared of the charge yesterday at Essex Assizes sitting in Chelmsford. Michael Anthony Sims (31), of Canham Road, Great Cornard, Suffolk, was found not guilty on the direction of Commissioner Kenneth Jones, QC, after a defence submission.

The commissioner told the jury: "Mr Sims having given evidence, the Crown have now indicated that they will not now feel justified in asking you to return a verdict of guilty."

Sims, a draughtsman, was cleared of conspiring to cause postal ballot papers to be issued to people not entitled to them and to others whose application forms had been falsified.

He was also found not guilty of election charges, on which the commissioner had indicated earlier in the trial that there was no case to answer.

Three other men are accused of offences relating to a West Suffolk County Council byelection at Sudbury in June last year. They are: Thomas Douglas (46), the successful Labour candidate in the election, and Michael Corish (34), both of Haad Lane, Great Cornard, and Dr John Williams (51), of Newton Road, Sudbury.

Mr Malcolm Morris QC, prosecuting, began his final address to the jury yesterday and will continue today.

Abortion tout sought

Heathrow Airport-London anti-abortion law police squad were yesterday looking for a tout who whisked away to a Bournemouth clinic three French girls who were already booked to have abortions at a London clinic.

The women flew into London from Paris at the weekend but while they waited for a hire car to take them from the airport to a tout, persuaded them to go with them to a clinical advisory bureau in London and then on to a Bournemouth nursing home.

A police officer said yesterday that the inspector in charge of the investigation had interviewed two of the girls—one of whom had been detained at the Bournemouth clinic suffering complications from the operation.

Baton change

The American conductor, Lorin Maazel, will conduct the London Symphony Orchestra at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday in place of Leopold Stokowski, who has been ordered to take a seven-week rest. Maazel is associate principal conductor of the New Philharmonia Orchestra.

Navy is drowning in technology

From DAVID FAIRHALL: Portsmouth, Hampshire, Monday

For warships. No wonder that the cost of ASWE has been steadily rising and no wonder that the Admiralty Surface Weapons Establishment today opened its gates to the public for the first time since the end of the Second World War.

The Director, Mr H. W. Pout, said he was glad of an opportunity to fight back at the establishment's critics, and the elaborate displays, open for the rest of this week, certainly provided the ammunition. The equipment under development here ranges from the Seadart and Seawolf anti-aircraft missiles for a new generation of Royal Navy vessels in the 1980s, or more in range, lasers for the world's first operational satellite

of oceanic presence at a price the country can afford. Its vessels will certainly have to become more specialised, and the requirement to fit many of them, from frigates upwards, with the French Exocet anti-ship missile—a modern equivalent of the Russian Stix—means that some will no longer carry a gun. Yet there are occasions when nothing but a gun is really flexible enough; witness the anti-submarine frigate which found that it had no way of stopping a blockade-running tanker on the Beira patrol recently, short of sinking her. The solution must surely be twofold: a clear concept of the job the Navy is required to do and much more ruthlessness in eliminating

unnecessary complexity in the equipment that is considered essential. The ASWE believes that it has made one important contribution to the design of the computerised operations for the new type 21 and 22 frigates. This has only six plotting consoles, of deliberately limited scope, each of which can be shared by several operators. Compared with the daunting array of about 40 consoles developed for the new type 82 cruiser, HMS Bristol (and perhaps 30 in a type 42 destroyer), it looks refreshingly compact and simple to operate. As one engineer put it: "In my view it's the first system we've designed where we have not been mesmerised by the computer." One highly topical piece of

technological fallout from the establishment's work is a collision avoidance radar system for merchant ships. It enables the navigating officer to plot the projected courses of up to 10 ships in his vicinity and, by adjusting his own ship's simulated course and speed on the radar screen, to check whether he is running into danger and what avoiding action to take.

The ASWE design has served as a feasibility study for industry and a number of commercial designs are now on the market. More fundamental, though not necessarily more useful, is the development of the ring laser which may eventually replace the gyroscope in inertial navigation systems used, for example, by Polaris missile submarines which cannot afford to surface

Handwritten signature or mark.

If there is one quality that is outstanding in his works it is a daring improvisation. He has developed a remarkable, almost unique ability of making the reader feel he's almost totally involved in what is happening. Few writers can achieve this kind of convincing spontaneity, where form and content fuse perfectly . . .

I WENT TO INTERVIEW Nicholas Mosley at his house in Hampstead, and we were talking about the relationship of art to life. He was wearing his arms in the air, and his voice became more high pitched, which seemed to happen whenever he was seriously involved in the conversation. "Every sentence," he was saying to a Reynolds painting in the far corner of the room, "should be a description of some external action at the same time as demonstrating someone's awareness that they are doing it." Suddenly he doubles up—I thought at first with laughter—and cried, "I'm on fire." Smoke was arising from his trousers which he had been absently rubbing against the electric fire. Later we went to an Indian restaurant and the conversation turned more towards the relationship of life to art.

Nicholas Mosley (also Lord Ravensdale—title inherited from aunt, eldest daughter of Lord Byron)—born 1902, went to Eton, joined the Brigade 1942. Commissioned 1943. Served in Italy in 1943-45. Wounded. Demobilised 1946. Went to Oxford; left after one year to get married. Lived on small farm in N. Wales; wrote to novels. Had two children. Moved to Sussex. One more novel: one more child. Travelled round Africa 1957; wrote travel book "African Switchback". Became editor of "Prism", an Anglican magazine; left 1960. Wrote "Experience and Religion" and "The Life of Raymond Raynes"—the biography of a monk. One more novel: one more child (four in all). "Accident" (5th novel) 1968: "Assassins" 1969 and "Impossible Objects" 1967. Five paintings. Published new novel "Natalie Natalia" yesterday. (Hodder and Stoughton, £22.5s.)

Asked what he is aiming at as a writer, Mosley tells of a Canadian girl whom he got in type out the first version of "Impossible Objects". He told me she had never read anything except detective stories; then one day in the middle of typing she suddenly said, "Are books usually like this?" I replied "No I hope not." She said, "But this is like life—I know a friend who feels exactly like this and she's my friend." You see, to her books meant fantasy . . .

As a writer Mosley undoubtedly can convey with a depth and quiet honesty what he feels about life. "It is not in grandiose gestures but by simply facing the facts that some kind of trust and containment of damage can be reached." But if there's one quality that is outstanding in his works it is a daring improvisation. He has developed a remarkable, almost unique ability of making the reader feel he's totally involved in what is happening. Few writers (John Selby in the *Tra La La* chapter of "Last Exit to Brooklyn" does it briefly) can achieve this kind of convincing spontaneity, where form and content fuse perfectly and where the words not only describe but actually contain an experience. In all Mosley's books there are spontaneous examples of this, but it has been brilliantly developed in "Natalie Natalia", where there are two remarkable passages of complete spontaneity.

"I am obsessed," Mosley says, looking at his trousers to see how burnt they are, "by trying to understand how human beings work. This makes novels important for me, since they are the best records of man's attempts to describe what a human being is. I always start by saying 'I'll write a straightforward story, but I can't—' it's absolute muck. A terribly boring activity. You see, one is concerned with the situation as it is and this must be reflected in the style. To describe how man works now, without being two-dimensional, you have to say two things at the same time—only through opposites can you say what man is."

He claps his hands together loudly to convey the impact of opposites: a mouse runs across the floor of the restaurant, Mosley says. This is Natalie's favourite restaurant; then

half apologises—I think for the mouse. After another drink of wine he continues.

"I 'Accident' the characters ask themselves questions as they go along—not sleep-walking, interior monologue stuff, but practically, with a certain amount of self mockery. Stephen can know at the same time how much he loves his wife and yet dream of someone else; that he is being loyal to Charlie, yet how dubious are his motives. This is the sort of thing people are conscious of nowadays—only do not often put into words."

Mosley has mapped out a language of the relationship between a conscious and subconscious within a person and between people. But this language does not describe what we normally regard as reality, something definite, clear-cut—rather, it is necessarily ambiguous, and this creates problems. The most difficult task for Mosley is to convince the reader of the reality of this vaporous space between reflection and action, where the possibility of freedom is wrestled with and narrowed down into practical choices. One could criticise his writing on the grounds that although the inner or spiritual world of his characters is invariably convincing, the external action doesn't always contain sufficient practical choices to counterbalance this inner energy, so the writing sometimes can become irritatingly ethereal. It's as though Mosley was continuously pointing the contracting lens of a telescope at life and events; and the enlarging lens at his hero's inner world. As a result he has to resort to an overworked humour, a kind of slapstick farce.

Mosley replies to this criticism by saying that he refuses to "fix reality"—if the action doesn't balance with the inner state of a character, then that's life. "Either it works or it's farcical."

he says of his writing. "You go on and on, and one dark night or early morning you know this is what you ought to be writing, and you realise how hard it is." He lights a cheroot. "By now I have some sort of confidence that if one goes on and on one will get it right. There are always some sentences on the page which don't get altered. They stand there like a rock in the sea, then one goes on until hopefully the whole book becomes a rock."

However, in spite of his desire to stand outside himself and his own experience, there remain certain constant influences on him which provide a reasonably stable framework within which he writes and which create the necessary tension between external and internal reality.

Among these are his political upbringing and the influence of his father, Oswald Mosley. "This made me aware of the uselessness of social and political activity. I saw clearly that while the right hand dealt with grandiose ideas and glory, the left hand let the rat out of the sewer." The fact that Mosley has never had to earn his living pushed him further away from social involvement. His mother died when he was nine and left him a private income. The only times he has ever worked—in the conventional sense of the word—were when he tried to run a hill farm in Wales and when he added "Prism". For a writer, a double-edged Mosley comments, "You are able to write, but you don't have the experience most people have to go through. And even if you did try to get jobs it wouldn't be the same, because one wouldn't have to do it."

Other influences on him as a writer are what he calls a "certain commitment to my family, a passionate care about children and the way older people influence the young—the only way to change the world is by one's

children being better than oneself." Another strong influence is his immersion in Christianity which provides images and a language to enable him to give a universal significance and meaning to the particular events or people he is writing about. He was never committed to the Church as such, but he feels he's now reached a crisis point. "Natalie Natalia" is such a refinement of his style and an absorption of his experience that he doesn't know where to go from there. It's as though he has to put the stability of his life into jeopardy in order to stand outside himself. He hasn't actually given away his money, but he thinks about it. There is always a frustrating period, he says, when he can only think of going to India or South America to teach or get involved in some worthwhile activity. Instead, he usually gets off on a long journey, for instance, in the middle of writing "Impossible Objects", he travelled round Mexico, "looking at works of art, and talking absolutely to no one."

At the moment he knows the direction in which his writings will go but not yet the style he will have to use. "Look, I don't want to write about death. Life is what interests me, with all its quivering enigmas," he says, like an actor, self-mockingly. "The whole of Western literature, he goes on, becoming angrier, "is a sort of savage comedy or about stringing old women up—that's what we regard as reality, the cutting edge of death. Life

means stating both sides of the case. It never has a clearcut answer. It's how to go on living that's important. Dying is easy, anybody can do it. God, one saw it in the trenches during the war, sleeping next to corpses and seeing how ordinary death is. It's only this generation now that's so obsessed with death because they've never seen it."

Perhaps he should write children's stories?

If you think about it, "Winnie the Pooh" is about the only happy book in Western literature," he says, raising his voice. An Indian waiter comes over and asks apologetically if he wants anything more. Mosley goes on to say that he is writing a film script for Joseph Losey on Tristram Shandy who interests Mosley because he has an awareness of human issues, a complete contrast to successful politicians like Stalin who cut right through all that."

As the conversation develops Mosley throws out more and more dependent clauses, half finished sentences, often trailing off into vague gestures of his hands. His conversation tends to move into an ethereal, vaguely spiritual realm where words no longer hold fast—exactly the opposite direction to the bend of his writing. The problem of locating Mosley, even when one is with him, seems a real one: it is also a problem with the characters in his books. When one goes to his house, it seems as though nobody lives there—it has the atmosphere of an art gallery after closing time. Then when one meets him, he is immediately humorous. A mind that teases and plays with ideas—one thinks of Mayakovsky's description of the artist . . . not a man, but a cloud in trousers."

Mosley is aware of this effect he creates on others, especially on his own family. His withdrawal into writing or "private puns" as he describes the painful, lonely struggle to six words on the page, seems to others "an escape from the real punches going on around. But I believe that what happens to you when you are writing affects the situation outside."

What is most important about understanding Mosley—and proof of it one needs it, of an almost heroic commitment to writing—is that he lives totally from his imagination, so that rather than withdrawing from experience to write, in the process of writing he creates his own future. One could call it remembering the future or forward memory. "This has happened a number of times," he says, "and it's rather frightening. After I'd finished 'Impossible Objects' things happened which I'd written about, and the same thing happened again after 'Natalie Natalia'."

What does he mean by this? Last summer Mosley had a near fatal car accident. He was rushed to hospital in a critical condition and had to stay there eight months, most of the bones in his body having been broken. "It was most uncanny," he says. "I'd nearly killed myself finishing 'Natalie Natalia', then seven days later I actually was nearly killed. There were all sorts of other tleups as well, in my personal life, which first emerged in the writing of the book. Anyway, after I'd got out of hospital, the Somerset farmer who'd driven into me said in the court 'An uncontrollable force took hold of the steering wheel of the car, and suddenly it shot across the road.' Those were his actual words."

Will he write about it? "It's what I'm fiddling with now," he says. "Being in hospital was strange—being crippled like that, strung up on pulleys for eight months, I felt closer to people, I could see them more clearly, so though everyone is crippled in some way or other. My wife said it seemed as though all the burdens had been lifted from me. . . . It will probably take five years to describe it."

NICHOLAS MOSLEY

by Timothy Wilson



picture of Nicholas Mosley by Mark Carson

review

LEICESTER ART

Myfanwy Kitchin

Art Spectrum

TRADITIONALLY the artistic temperament doesn't take kindly to organisation. Art Spectrum Central is an exhibition with work from all the Midlands and East Anglian counties, one of the vast seven divisions which the Arts Council have made of the British Isles. The organisation is terrific. It is showing at Leicester City Art Gallery until July 26 (then Coventry and Lincoln).

There's a room with black walls with a cubicle made of black curtains bolder constructions using lights. Example, fluorescent lights on a black less forceful tall structure with lights rods (David Taver). On the walls are several white, which are white or nearly white. Example, a white canvas stretched over protruding curves of intertwining modules and tubes in light metal (George Pickard).

Another room, with off-white walls, has many paintings which are very dark purple and green. Example, the canvases (Geoffrey Machin) interlocking five one incorporating dark green formal garden behind an empty cup-board (Robert Tassi). All the prints are in this room. The only print in this row, and the only print in the row of the 51 works with figures in, a sketch-like impression of Laurence, a chair (Arnold Van Praag)—a female nude in front of a beautifully brickied-in background (John Burt).

In the large main hall there are some paintings in pastel colours in

tight designs. Example, squares with a grid pattern with flat colour and decked colour (Laurence Anthony). Some of the works here are at their worst in a mixed exhibition. Generally speaking these are designed for a particular environment, usually out of doors. Their philosophy just doesn't come across here. An individual work has always been at a disadvantage in a mixed exhibition, and for several reasons this disadvantage is more so with all contemporary art.

In a survey of this kind it is natural to look for regional characteristics. There is one artist, and only one, who was born, trained and lived in the same county. His is a characteristic painting of a typical small dark grey house against light grey sky (Jack Simcock). The three adjudicators note in their catalogue that the traditionally regional water colour landscape came in strongly from East Anglia, but to keep the idiomatic unity of the exhibition they were out among the rejects.

The purpose of regional exhibitions, expressed by Viscount Eccles (who opened the exhibition) is to show contemporary art to the people of the region and to give young artists a chance. The purpose of this series for the Arts Council in London is to select an exhibition of British art for the Hayward Gallery in 1972. The artists at the opening of the exhibition were neither particularly interested in being understood by the general public, nor temperamentally enthusiastic about the rat race to London. They were only interested in doing their particular thing there. Therefore it is natural that Art Spectrum is not going to look like or be felt as a climax in art. It is a very good survey with good examples of the kind of art officially established.

FESTIVAL HALL

Hugo Cole

RPO concert

THREE PIECES from Alexander Goehr's full-scale opera "Arden Musi" played by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Lawrence Foster at RPO on Sunday revealed a far less complex composer than the man

who wrote the orchestral works, the piano trio and the chamber operas. Goehr no doubt allowed both for the mass audience and rehearsal conditions prevailing in international opera houses when he wrote the work for Hamburg in 1967. The surprising thing is how completely he seems to assume another personality, the miniaturist turned scene painter (miniaturist, that is, in the larger works in texture and microstructure rather than in overall conception).

The three extracts scarcely stand on their own as self-contained pieces like the Peter Grimes extracts, but they act very successfully as trailers, giving us some idea of the sharp epigrammatic style, power to create atmosphere and tension by direct and economical musical means. There is perhaps a hint of Weill in the flat statements of this wind and percussion score. Yet these pieces have a strong character of their own, and make me want very much to see the whole opera. How good to hear a Goehr work that can be adequately performed under normal concert-going conditions.

Vladimir Ashkenazy, in Beethoven's Third Concerto made the RPO Stein way sound in unfamiliar and uncharacteristic ways, with the absolute clarity in separate parts, and even in the torrential rushings of the cadenzas that generally go with much lighter-toned instruments than the potentially deafening concert grands in use today. There seemed to be, virtually, no anachronistic sounds in Ashkenazy's Beethoven. The RPO accompanied particularly well, with the neatness and precision that such playing deserved.

Schubert's C Major Symphony was given technically one of the best all-round performances I have heard lately from this orchestra, with concentration never lapsing throughout. Foster, always watchful over detail, loses some of the expansive ease of the work in his closely-controlled interpretation which seems to allow little scope for individual wind soloist to put across anything of his own interpretation. I find that the extravagant slow down for the cello line in the middle of the slow movement does not fit in with the generally matter of fact approach, and doubled horns sometimes sounded right out of the ensemble. The light-toned woodwind of this orchestra could well have been doubled at times instead: quaver figures in the scherzo were sometimes lost altogether. But the trombones sensitive and subdued, were at just the right level throughout.

RONNIE SCOTT'S

Ronald Atkins

Gary Burton

I HAVE HEARD Gary Burton on record, in concert and on TV, but there seems to be no substitute for catching him at the Ronnie Scott Club. The tight interaction between his vibraphone and whoever happens to be playing guitar thrives on the closest possible contact with an audience. The harder Burton works the more percussive his attack, and the more intricate become the cross-rhythms tossed around by his quartet. This is what jazz is all about—an important part, anyway—but for some reason jazzmen have rarely exploited the vibraphone's percussive qualities, even though its African heritage is pretty obvious. Burton has perhaps been forced down this path by the sheer immensity of his technical command, and it is to his credit that his unaccompanied passages lose little of the momentum built up by the ensemble.

This is not his regular group from the US but a scratch quartet, filled out by members of Nucleus who are also on the bill, John Marshall, Roy Babin, and Chris Speeding seem to have fitted in with no trouble, and Speeding's neat guitar solos and expert prodding behind Burton add a great deal to the performance. The newer pieces that Burton plays, several of them written by Keith Jarrett, adapt readily to his updated country blues idiom, and altogether I find him just as enjoyable as ever, even though there is no longer the element of surprise.

The rhythmic impact of Burton's music is such that he does not suffer from being juxtaposed with Mongo Santamaria. Santamaria has been mining the jazz-rock-cooga drum field for several years, and his first appearance here has coincided with the belated rise in popularity of this type of music. Compared to such groups as Osibisa, Santamaria's octet is Latin rather than Afro: the soloists are more decisive, and the trend lies more towards individual expression than towards the total collective commitment

which links Osibisa to Africa. Santamaria himself keeps the whole thing driving forward, while his fellow cooga drummer, Armando Peraza, bursts through occasionally with some incredibly fast hand movements.

Burton and Nucleus remain at the club until July 10; Santamaria only until tomorrow night.

ST GEORGE'S

Nicholas de Jongh

Guthrie tribute

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL tributes were paid to Tyrone Guthrie on Sunday at St. George's Church, Islington, a building like the Round House, which is to be converted into a theatre modelled on Shakespeare's Globe Playhouse. Guthrie was the chairman of the theatre's advisory board; natural therefore that he should be remembered here; but how drab, how far from the man the programme was. What was Guthrie to this or that to Guthrie one wondered: a host of young stars like Alan Bates and Peter McEnery, Elizabethan music and songs, recorded tributes from the theatre knights and Dame Sybil. The snippets of Shakespeare (Michael Williams as Hal or John Neville showing the rest how to speak sixteenth century verse superbly) arrived, an impression of a bright sixth form, at an end of term concert. The spirit of Guthrie, glorious, busy and irreverent never arrived.

Though Ian Wallace with memories of Sir Tyrone's last production ("ideas gushing like an oil well, slippers on the feet, gauntlets flung down everywhere) briefly summoned a memory, Peter McEnery made a glorious Mark Antony. Without any avowed purpose of reflecting the man and his works, without any imaginative scheme this was a commemoration best forgotten.

Hugo Cole's review appeared in later editions, *evening*.

THOMAS WISEMAN

Travel has become a branch of fiction, serving the purpose of getting a person out of himself, transporting him to distant and exotic places in a way that was once effected by the storyteller

THE CURRENT BOOM form of show-bus travel, not just escapism but escape—and it has produced its own sub-literature. Like pornography, which it resembles in certain respects, the travel brochure describes endless delights that only someone of the most unflagging appetites could engage in, though served up in the ad man's easily assimilable prose the pleasures, in anticipation at least, can be taken at a gulp.

It is my impression that travel has become a branch of fiction, serving the purpose of getting a person out of himself, transporting him to distant and exotic places in a way that was once effected by the storyteller. It is done now by Alitalia and Aeroflot and BOAC. Just as IBM suddenly discovered that it was not in the business of making office equipment but in communications, so the airlines and the shipping lines are going to find out any day now that they are not so much in transport as in daydreams. Already their literature reflects this, although the pretence is maintained that what is going on is travelling.

Not at all, in my opinion: what is going on is arrival, which is something else.

As you leaf through the travel literature and the lush imagery licks over you like melting ice cream, you realise that the dreams are all deadening, and that last time around these enticing sights and sensations were being offered by Hollywood movies, with their traditional exhortations to SEE, SEE, SEE.

Now the tourist goes to see what he has already seen in the movies. I would relate the present boom in travel to the changes that occurred in movie making in the fifties when the studio re-creation of places like London and Venice and Paris gave way to the fashion for location filming. I would guess that most people who travel by package tour today have derived their ideas of abroad from the movies; and for this reason the standards of luxury, glamour, beauty and romance offered by these tours are all movie standards. The world of heated swimming pools, dalliance in the wino, luxurious living, and electricity, once the exclusive habitat of the film star, has been mass-produced so that everybody can have a lick. The fact that people are in a manner of speaking living this kind of life hardly makes it less vicious than when they were merely watching it on the screen or reading about it.

No, I think it is all a story; that the trip is a form of fiction in which the traveller engages in accordance with a scenario known as an itinerary. I don't think it really happens. I don't think people really go anywhere in this way. I think that the travel literature today is a good example in many cases better. The places at which those props of the imagination, the aeroplane and the ocean liner, undertake to deposit you are a rosy mirror image of the known world; there the wines are the unmatched, the national cooking will delight the palate, the water is fresh and pure, the sanitation nothing to worry about, the prices really quite reasonable, less than you thought, the hospitality irresistible, the atmosphere gay. It's never too hot in the summer nor too cold in the winter. This place looms into view when the boat emerges from the idyllic gulf of Poros, or its peaks are hidden in the clouds whose slopes are covered with lush subtropical verdure, or its forests are full of game, its towers are the highest, its shrines the oldest, and you can visit Lana Turner's dressing room.

When religion was given greater credence than today this place that I refer to was as paradise, and it was thought that at best you might have a foretaste of it, but you only got there after you were dead. Today we are more impatient and want it now, and consumer demand must always be satisfied.

The point about paradise is that it must be somewhere other than where you are now, otherwise there is no profit in it for the carriers. Almost anywhere can be paradise if you work on it. Thus whatever you may have heard of pollution, crime, noise, smog, "Los Angeles is a visitors' paradise" and "an American mecca." Whatever you may have heard of American cities coming apart at the seams, of property owners sleeping on the streets, of the teeth and the hurgler alarm systems, New York is still just the way you imagined it, with the Empire State Building "soaring" and down there is the Statue of Liberty and Greenwiche Village is "colourful" and Fifth Avenue "smart." Quite true: the traveller arrives where he expected to arrive. Of course, the America described in the advance publicity is a fiction, just as the Russia is: but it is what the people want to go to. Story land.

There you abandon yourself to the lush groves and orchards of Galata, to the pine clad hills of placid Spetsa, to the emerald seas and the dusky southern skies, to the curative properties of the waters.

Even the itineraries have a story quality, as if one is being assigned a character and a role in given plot that one will then be required to enact. "After lunch at your hotel in Agrigento you will travel west to Castelvetro, stopping en route at Selinunte the Greek city of the fifth century destroyed by the Carthaginians. You will then . . ."

Who needs a thousand and one nights when Aeroflot offers 14 at the cross roads of the Ancient East, the place besieged by Alexander the Great and Genghis Khan, the trade link with the Orient; Samarkand from £162.50.

As the worlds of the travel brochures and the itineraries, the story element becomes more and more pronounced, so that one would not be in the least surprised by an offer to visit Zenda where a brave Englishman once stood in for the king whose exact double he happened to be. Anthony Hope's Zenda as well as Tolstoy's Russia or the United States Travel Service's America.

Travelling has become a matter of getting into the story, and already the form possesses its basic lines and themes: escape, sun, gold, paradise,

FASHION GUARDIAN

The light fantastic

by Peter Fiddick pictures by Frank Martin



MOULDERING GENTLY on my bookshelf is an interesting little historic document, circa 1964, entitled "ABC of Men's Fashion," its author, Mr Hardy Amies. I offer you from it this quotation for the season: "Unless your circulation is exceptionally good you will probably not enjoy wearing a light-weight suit in this country very often, even though it is very pleasant to wear a suit that you can hardly feel is on you."

ABOVE: canvas jacket, natural colour only, zipped front, self belt tied with leather thongs, pockets to match, £4.95; heavy cotton mixture striped trousers from £2, both at C & A, all branches. Beige polo neck jumper £2.50 at Take 6.

RIGHT: cotton safari shirt-style jacket in cream or dark beige £32.50. Silk printed scarf £6.50; both at Aquascutum, Regent Street. Velour hat £9.90 at Herbert Johnson.

TOP LEFT: brushed denim Confederate style suit in aubergine brown, green or denim blue, £14.75 at Take 6, all branches. Striped silk shirt and matching tie £16 and hat £8, all from Mr Fish, 17 Clifford Street, W.1.

MIDDLE LEFT: vest jumper £4 at Harrods Way In; navy/white cotton shirt by Daniel Brook approx £5.25 at Wood Green Tailors, High Road, N.22. Canvas trousers by Sabre, £5.50 at Harrods Way In.

BOTTOM LEFT: black canvas jacket, zipped breast pockets and zipped at sleeve. Other colours, £14.50 at Stirling Cooper, 26 Wigmore Street, W.1. Check cotton/jersey T-shirt (long sleeves) by the South Sea Bubble Ltd., approx £2 at Selfridges. Needlecord trousers by Lee Cooper, approx £3.75.

BELOW: by Geoff Magee for Hide Grade, canvas denim blue suit, high waisted jacket, suede edging round jacket, on pocket flaps, back yoke and back centre seam. Other colours, approx £23.50 at Take 6; Birdcage, Nottingham. Blue/white striped polyester/cotton shirt and matching tie, by Tern, £4.75 at Bourne & Hollingsworth.



New Coatsdress

Crisply cut, beautifully tailored, and boldly buttoned in silver—this coatsdress is styled with trim tab front and sharp A-line skirt. The look is lush, fresh and cool, in maroon, pink, black, white or navy. Sizes 10-16.

Carried away at £11 Fenwick Post and Pack 30p Coat and Ground Floor. FENWICK LTD, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1. 01-629 9161

THE SALES: WHERE AND WHEN

On Now: Aquascutum (women's); Bata Int., Oxford and Bond Street; British Home Stores (holiday bargains); Burberry (women's); C & A; Dickens & Jones, Richmond; Derry & Toms; Etam; Fifth Avenue, Oxford Street and Brompton Road; Heals; Just Jane; Marshall & Snelgrove, Oxford Street; Peter Robinson; Pontings; Rayne, Regent Street; Selfridges.

Tomorrow: Burberry (men's); Debenhams & Freebody (preview for

A/c customers only until July 2); D. H. Evans; Dickens & Jones, Regent Street; Ravel; Richard Shops; Swan & Edgar; Wallis Shops; main Oxford Street branches of Saxe, Lilley & Skinner, Dolcis, Manfield, Freeman Hardy Willis.

July 1: Bentalls, all branches; Liberty; Lillywhites, Piccadilly; Mary Lee.

July 3: Dolcis, Piccadilly; Rayne, Old Bond Street and Guildford; Simpson, Piccadilly; Shattocks Ltd, Surbiton.

July 5: Saint Laurent Rive Ganche, New Bond Street; National Fur Co.; Bata Shoes; Debenhams & Freebody; Feathers, Kensington; Harvey Nichols (preview only); Laura Ashley.

July 7: Bourne & Hollingsworth; Army & Navy Stores; the Scotch House, Knightsbridge.

July 8: Fenwick, New Bond Street; Harvey Nichols; Mondaine & Pinet Shoes; Polly Peck, New Bond Street.

July 10: Dolcis; Freeman Hardy Willis, Lilley & Skinner, Saxe, Manfield (Knightsbridge branches);

Harrods and Harrods Way In. July 14: Peter Jones; Russell & Bromley.

July 15: British Home Stores; John Lewis.

July 16: Magli Shoes. July 22: Bally London Shoe Co. August 2: True-Form Shoes.

REGIONAL SHOPS

On Now: Griffin & Spalding, Nottingham; Binns, Sunderland; Lewis's, Manchester; Lillywhites, Edinburgh.

July 6: Rackhams, Birmingham; Kendal Milne, Manchester.



By Weathergay, original price £11.25. Sale price £5 at Harvey Nichols.

THOMAS WISEMAN
Travel has been
branch of fiction
getting a person
himself, trans-
him to distant
exotic places
that was once
by the story

A FATHER'S
RIGHT TO
BE LEFT
HOLDING
THE BABY

JULY
NOVA

Run ends and
hobbywork—don't
be slim, stay the
same, or get fatter

NOVA

Nipples are
again hot world
one take my word

NOVA

Mrs. Sandarban
is the only man
in my government

NOVA

It's an odd
business being
beautiful

NOVA

Simple yet
fashionable
fashions with
touch of the
past and a
hint of the future

NOVA



People talk about
fashion

JULY
NOVA

NOVA

Yahya's threadbare package

Yahya Khan's nightmarish dreamworld shows no signs of crumbling. It is a "matter of satisfaction" to this "simple soldier" (in his latest broadcast) that in the difficult situation his country has faced recently "the reaction and response from an overwhelming number of countries has been of sympathy and understanding of the problems we are facing and trying to resolve." If Yahya believes that, if Yahya can brush aside the nausea of all Western reaction, then he may truly believe anything: even the field reports of his generals, in Bengal. His faith in what his aides tell him is touching, but tragically pathetic. He has no real plans now. The proposals he unveiled yesterday for a return to democratic government are a pathetic sham. If the aid givers of the world relent in their shocked disdain towards Pakistan it will not be because of an "expert panel" conjuring up slick formulae for subjugating Dacca once again.

Yahya's present strategy is based more on boredom than anything else. Fiddle away for a while, make a show of liberal sorrow and gruff sentiment, and hope that a harassed "international opinion" will yawn and pass on to other problems. So we have the experts and their constitution for "four months or so." Then we have a National Assembly stripped of the Awami League (which has a total majority in it) and all top leadership: incarcerated, shot or exiled. Vague phrases blur even the powers of this castrated body, but significantly the President no longer talks bluffly of his longing to get back to barracks. Martial law continues indefinitely. If Mr Bhutto wishes to rule in the West he must struggle up to the military again. If anyone wishes to lead Eastern reconstruction he must stand in the shadow of Tikka Khan, a stooge in peril of assassination every time he shows his face. Yahya, in fact, can offer only the gauze of legality or autonomy to Bengal. He will be hard put to make it work for six months, never mind six years. As independent reports now coming from inside East Pakistan make clear there is resistance and terrorism and galloping poverty: there is Bengali determination not to forget, not to jettison aspirations. The refugees will not come

back en masse to face Tikka's tender mercies. Politicians of character will steer away from collaboration. Those educated Bengalis who remain in the East will lie low.

And nowhere, in all the intellectual wasteland of Yahya's master plan, is the central question asked. Does Pakistan exist any longer? Does unity matter any longer? What precisely have the Punjabi legions achieved? In Islamabad's hook the regime snipped a budding plot between Sheikh Mujib and Mrs Gandhi—a plot to wreck the pure State of Jinnah and deliver half of it into the evil hands of New Delhi. That, seriously, is what Yahya claims—the same Yahya who allowed Mujib to win an unrigged election, to bargain long and hard over a constitution: the same Mujib who waited quietly at his home for the army to take him away, who—far from leading a premeditated coup—was patently stunned when the generals attacked.

Defending the Sheikh and his scattered henchmen may, at this juncture, seem a redundant exercise. Too much blood, too many refugees have flowed since Mujib disappeared for Pakistan to be magically put back together again. Yet his reputation remains unshuffled and important. He won an election. He did not, and has never publicly, declared UDI. The excesses of his Bengali followers were precipitated by army action—not the reverse. He remains, just possibly, the one man who can persuade the five million who fled to return; and—equally vital—those Bengalis who remained not to wallow in communal strife. Mujib, in short, is Pakistan's last chance of a little peace. Perhaps Yahya's advisers, examining this new threadbare package, begin to realise it. Perhaps the rich of Karachi and Lahore, groaning under the latest straitened national budget, begin to lose faith in their ludicrously naïve leadership. But the time is late and the reality is nowhere yet to be found. Yesterday's pronouncements should strengthen the Aid for Pakistan consortium and the World Bank in their resolve not to bend to blandishments or evasive promises. The stronger that resolve the weaker the Rawalpindi regime appears.

Hybrid structure for steel

When it comes to denationalising steel, the Government's doctrinal bark has turned out (so far) to be worse than its administrative bite. There is to be a certain amount of hiving-off "at a fair price" of activities which the British Steel Corporation says it does not mind losing. In the boundary area between the BSC and the private sector of the industry new joint companies will be formed to make billets and wire. But the Corporation will not be dismembered. It will not be sold off to its former owners either for a pittance or for any larger sum. Mr Davies is leaving most of the nationalised part of the steel industry alone. He is only tidying the margins and trying to make them more efficient with the help of private capital. He and Lord Melchett have agreed on a sort of industrial Butskellism.

The outcome could be good for the Corporation. The Government has approved its public-money investment programme for the current year in full. The formation of joint companies will—or should—attract private capital as well to help the Corporation's marginal activities. The result could resemble the arrangements between British European Airways and the main domestic independent airlines in which BEA has acquired substantial shareholdings. These arrangements appear to work well and profitably. BEA, with larger resources, can help the independents to keep costs down. For the same reason a partnership between the BSC and private capital could be more profitable than a completely private firm operating on its own. The only difference between the two arrangements is that BEA invested, shrewdly, in an existing private venture whereas Mr Davies expects private interests to invest,

shrewdly, in an existing nationalised venture. But the result could be the same. And Lord Melchett expects it to be good.

The doctrinaire nationalists and the doctrinaire denationalisers will no doubt find fault with all this. As Mr Davies knows, it is seldom possible to please one fanatic. It is never possible to please two of the opposite persuasions. What is encouraging about his statement yesterday is that it is quite different from the Government's instant dismemberment of part of BOAC a year ago. In those days the Government dismembered first and consulted afterwards. This time Mr Davies has accomplished a hiving-off by consent. This is a different and more sensible operation and much more likely to produce good results.

This does not mean, however, that British Steel Corporation's life has become rosy overnight. BSC still is not free to operate as if it were a totally commercial undertaking. Whitehall, even the Cabinet must approve changes in steel prices. Although this restraint will be removed if Britain joins Europe its effects can still be harmful in the meantime. The Corporation has lost a lot of money this summer because the Government refused to allow it to raise prices enough at a time when there was money to be made. The Corporation must also give preference to British steel users. It cannot take advantage of higher prices on the Continent if this means that its customers at home go short. More important still in the long run is that BSC still has not been told whether it can build the very large Japanese-scale steelworks that would be necessary if Britain is to produce crude steel competitively in the 1980s. Mr Davies should be starting to think hard about that question now.

Pretoria's petty revenge

Father Cosmas Desmond, who was yesterday put under house arrest in Johannesburg, has probably done more than any other man to document and publicise the inhuman "resettlement" policy of the South African regime. As a priest he had access to the dusthills and deserts to which the Government has begun to deport over four million Africans simply because they are classified as "unproductive labour units." Of all the things that the South African Government has done, apart from the moment of racial hysteria and fury that was Sharpeville, nothing has been more violent than "resettlement." Nothing also has been less well-publicised. Most white South Africans and certainly few tourists see the places where the deportees go. Until recently they were hardly known of, but this is no longer so.

Thanks to Father Desmond, white South Africans will not be able to say one day, as the Germans said before them, "We did not know

this was going on." Last year Father Desmond wrote a book on these miserable settlements which, was published in a limited edition by a Christian organisation in South Africa. But a lengthy article in the Guardian gave it international publicity. There followed a controversial documentary by Granada Television, and a contract from Penguin to bring the book out in England later this summer. Father Desmond has lectured all over South Africa. Some months ago he had his passport taken away. Now comes the next step by a regime which is afraid to see the worst aspects of its system given the glare of international publicity. The myth that the benefits of an expanding economy in South Africa help Africans too is one of Pretoria's cherished propaganda lines. "Resettlement" has shown that to be a lie, as women, children, and the old who can no longer provide cheap labour are dumped back in far-off reserves to rot and die.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTH JUTLAND: The lawn is covered with the seed-cases of wry-neck and is scarcely ever free from birds—house and tree sparrows, greenfinches, linnets and chaffinches—eagerly extracting and eating the single seeds. The two sparrows are indefatigable at feeding them to youngsters as large as themselves. A blackbird, after a long struggle, extracted an enormous worm, only to be disappointed of its prey by a marauding black-headed gull. Incidentally, it is an unusual experience for a Cheshire naturalist to watch a crested tit, icterine warbler and lesser whitethroat whilst seated on a verandah with a pre-lunch drink. On the little reedy lake amongst the fields a pair of red-necked grebes are accompanied by a single youngster. They are gorgeous birds, very different from the drab-plumaged creatures which occasionally visit our Cheshire meres during the winter. Although they lack the elaborate head-decorations of the familiar great crested grebe, their jet-black crowns, contrasting with white chins and cheeks, and their reddish throats, looking bright orange in the sunshine, make them most striking birds. In the long grass beside the churchyard silky purple pasque-flowers with long golden stamens are in bloom or in queer clematis-like seed and, beside the track through the woods, are the white stars of trientalis, bright yellow hairy greenweed, and the pink bells of comberby.

L. P. SAMUELS

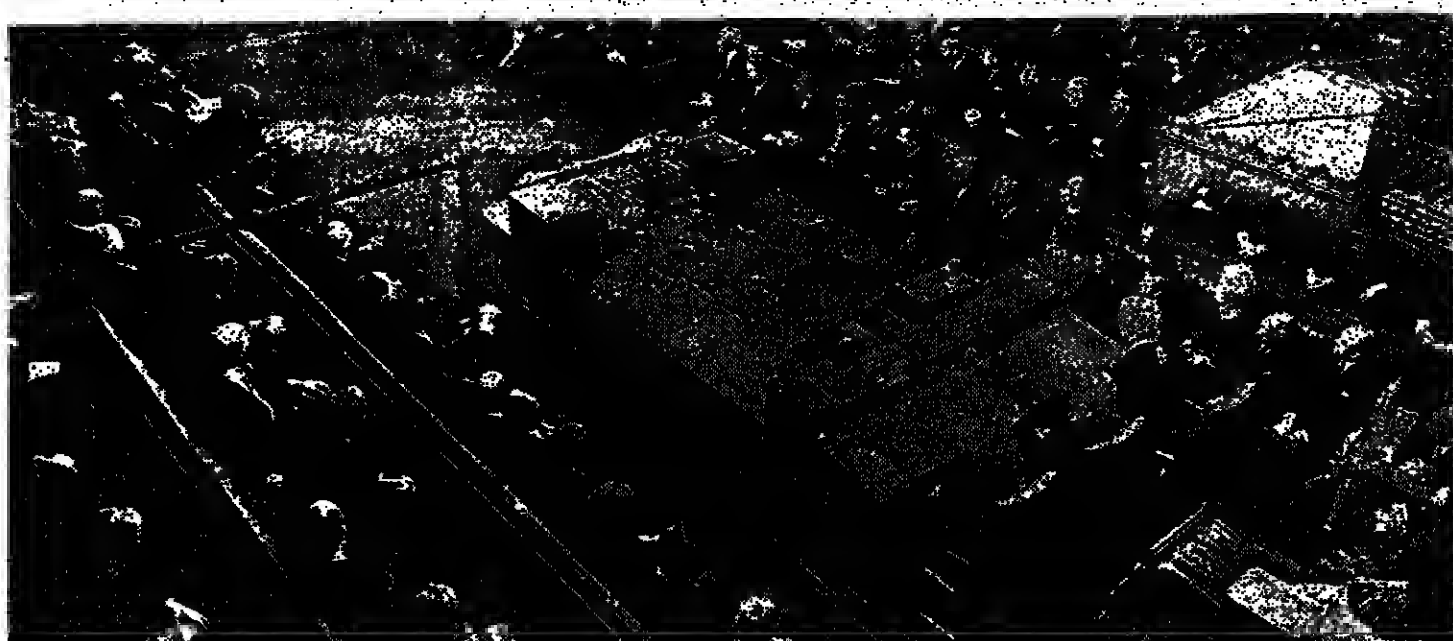
God bless the local council

They knocked down our dirty old slums and moved us into these brand new flats. Seven thousand of us in 28 blocks. They don't look very pretty but they're quite nice inside, even if they are all the same. The kids have settled in quite nicely, but I think they miss our old bit of garden to play in. They miss the dog, too, of course. We wanted a proper house really, but only having two kids the council said it was out of the question. Still, at least we've got a proper toilet and bathroom and that. But the people are different somehow, even the ones who used to live down our street. I don't know who designs these places, but I wish they'd give us a bit more choice.

The tenants of Doddington Road Estate, Battersea do all the talking in Thames Television's *Where The Houses Used To Be* 10.30 pm tonight on ITV.

THAMES

Thames Television 305 Epsom Road London NW11 3BS



Free men—or lobby-fodder?

The people or the party

"I do not see how I could vote for entry if it was clear that the mass of the electorate were still against it" — JOCK BRUCE-GARDYNE, MP, a Conservative pro-Marketeer, on the choice before Parliament and the individual member

Mr Longden's request, and the message on the Government side seems to be that no decision has been taken yet.

However I have no doubt that the Government will issue a whip—and that it will be absolutely right to do so. For there are two technical, parliamentary objections to a free vote which the commentators have missed. The first is that a free vote, which does not involve a "summons to attend," invariably results in substantial absenteeism. It would be surprising if there were not a hundred absentees. That would be a hundred too many. The second objection is more fundamental: a free vote means that Government spokesmen could only express a personal preference. The Government would be abdicating its responsibility to give the lead. And this it could not do.

So we shall be invited to support the Government's recommendation of accession to the Treaty of Rome; and as things stand at present it must be assumed that the Labour Party will be similarly invited to reject it. At this point the mood of public opinion enters into the calculation. The hope and belief of all of us who support British participation in an enlarged European Community has always been that once the terms are known, and once Ministers are free to campaign for public support, the mood of the electorate will swing round in favour.

Provided that happens between now and October the Government will have nothing to worry about. Labour pro-marketters could justify their defiance of party orders by reference to the attitude of the electorate; and the Tory rebels would be reduced to an insignificant rump of dedicated antagonists.

The chances of such a public conversion must be greatly enhanced by the outcome of the negotiations in Brussels. Provided adequate safeguards are obtained for the inshore fishers the anti-marketters will be hard put to it to make much of the terms.

Still, public opinion is morose. After two years of unprecedented inflation anything which implies even higher prices—as entry into the Common Market is bound to do—encounters considerable consumer resistance. Government managers must reckon with the possibility that the electorate remains unmoved.

What happens then? At the last election the Prime Minister said that "no British Government could possibly take this country into the Common Market against the wish of the British people." This has always seemed to me a clear statement of fact: tragic though I believe a rejection of this great opportunity would be, I do not see how I could vote for entry if it was clear that the mass of the electorate were still against it.

Presumably, in these circumstances, the Government could decide to call the whole plan off without ever submitting it to Parliament. But this, too—or so it seems to me—would involve an abdication of responsibility. I believe that the right course (and this applies whatever the state of public opinion) would be for the Government to say to Parliament: "We recommend entry as being in the best interests of the nation. But we shall accept whatever Parliament decides."

I know it will be said this would amount to an invitation to Tory waverers to break ranks, and that if Parliament then rejected the terms of entry the Government would be placed in an impossible position. I would not accept the second proposition: the situation today is vastly different from that which faced Mr Macmillan in January 1963. We do not now have a Prime Minister and Government who have visibly run out of steam, or who have resorted to Europe because they cannot think of anything else to do.

Above all, however, I believe that if the Government gives Parliament the impression that it is prepared to stand or fall by the outcome of the vote it could get the worst of both worlds. Potential Tory rebels would not find the threat of an immediate dissolution credible. But the ability of the Labour anti-marketters to tell their pro-European colleagues that by voting with the Tories they would be preventing a change of Government would place the pro-Europeans in an intolerable position.

Already this argument is being heard at Westminster. If it can be pressed home, many of the ablest men in the Labour Party—the Jenkinses and the Thomsons—would be forced to choose between their principles and their careers. That could not be in anybody's interest.

Mr Heath has always insisted that on Europe it is for Parliament to decide. It follows that the Government should accept that decision whichever way it may go.

Walking out

Sir,—In recent weeks, sponsored road walks have been criticised for the possible danger to walkers from road traffic; and more recently sponsored walks held over open country have caused serious concern to rescue services during bad weather. Nevertheless many sponsored walks and other events held are not dangerous to those taking part. The money raised this way is of great value to the charities, though most sponsored events achieve little in themselves, except as a social occasion.

Why do we not put the effort into achieving something of value? As an example, during the 18 Plus charities week last October 25 members of Derby 18 Plus group spent a weekend decorating and gardening in the homes of the elderly in the town and were sponsored for each hour worked. Everyone taking part felt they were doing something worthwhile and this was shown by the enthusiasm with which they tackled the jobs.

Doubtless there are many other ways by which sponsored events can provide a useful service as well as raise money and I hope such events will be held more often in the future. Certainly Derby 18 Plus group members hope to take part in a sponsored voluntary working weekend again this year.—Yours faithfully, Graham Naily, Midland Area Public Relations Officer, National Federation of Eighteen Plus Groups, 101A Normanton Road, Derby, DE1 2GG.

Sir,—We have received the following statement from the authorities concerned in Budapest about the case of Miss Winters, which was referred to in the Guardian of June 11.

"At the time of her intended departure, the residence permit issued to Miss Michelle Winters for a six month stay in Hungary expired, and she had neither applied for an extension of an exit visa. She was sent back from the frontier station of Hegyeshalom to Budapest to obtain an exit visa.

"The Aliens Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs issued the necessary documents without delay and Miss Winters left Budapest by plane for London from Ferihegy Airport on

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sesame Street's working capital

Sir,—Miss Linda Christmas writes an excellent report on "Sesame Street" which never-the-less produced a flood of impassioned responses (June 17). What is wrong with such people? Why this attitude among those whose outlook ought to be professional, seeing that "Sesame Street," and for that matter the George Peabody Language Instruction Kit, are the only two efforts so far made to teach language specially to those pre-school children who lack language skills so badly that language cannot be used to teach them language—or anything?

Miss Christmas was quite right to applaud the well-conceived and brilliantly carried out intentions of Joan Cooney, of The Children's Television Workshop.

There are no competing TV programmes for the simple reason that until now the need has not been recognised. Thus all the existing programmes have been directed towards improving the language skills of those who already have such skills.

The "Sesame Street" programme is different in that even if it does further develop the language skill of those who have the necessary working-capital of language, it at least raises—as tests have incontrovertibly shown—the language skills of those unfortunate for whom it

was specially designed—those whose opportunities to learn their mother tongue have been so lacking that they are without even the minimum working-capital of concepts and the "tickets" or "labels" of a vocabulary with which to understand, or cogitate, in language.

Why is there this passion? Why this highly emotional and non-professional attitude?

I have shown "Sesame Street" to a number of audiences at Colleges of Education. The student body, to a man (and girl), is behind Joan Cooney in her perceptive innovation, but among usually the elder members of the staff are very evident those few who are noisy in "arrogantly repudiating any deviation from the true doctrine."

More power to the Guardian and to Miss Christmas! Let parents and the literate public support this programme (pate Dr Kellner Pringle) least 21.4 per cent of seven-year-old children (who are three and four years more mature than those for whom "Sesame Street" is designed) who in her words, are no better than either of "markedly poor oral ability" or "tend to use" only "simple word groupings."

(Sir) James Pittman, 154 Southampton Row, London WC1.

Michelle Winters's discontent and the official Hungarian line

June 11, at 1530 hours. The Hungarian authorities concerned treated Miss Winters with courtesy throughout.

Perhaps you would like to publish this statement to set the record straight.—Yours sincerely, Ursula McLean (Press Section), Hungarian Embassy, 16 Lowndes Close, London, SW1.

[Miss Winters maintains that the story printed was correct. She says: "My residence permit was valid until July 31. The Hungarian authorities have it now, but I have several wit-

nesses in England who saw it was dated until July 31."

About the exit paper: "Before you go to Hungary you are given three pink exit papers by the Hungarian Embassy in London. One goes to the border guards as you enter, the other to the authorities in Hungary, and the third you keep. In January when they gave me a residence permit after I had been there since September, they took from me my pink exit paper and gave me a grey card with my picture on it, and almost the same information. I imagined they would destroy the pink paper and that the grey card was replacing it. I was not told I would have to get the pink paper back before I left the country. I imagined

that would be destroyed."

On courtesy: "When I finally went to the Aliens Department, with a member of the British Embassy staff, the man there was really quite rude to me. He said Miss Winters should have known about the exit papers. The Embassy official asked how could I know if there were no pamphlets or instructions about exit papers. The man in the department claimed every student knew about it, so why didn't I. The border guards did not treat me in the best of ways. They were not very sympathetic. This trouble over exit papers was a complete waste of money and time. (I was delayed from June 8 to June 11)."

RICHARD BOURNE on a breakthrough in the Surrey art school affair

Guildford get-out



Guildford teachers and their supporters arriving for yesterday's meeting

BEHIND a tight security screen worthy of the diplomatic exchanges between London and Salisbury it was announced yesterday that a "basis was reached" for a settlement of the three-year-old dispute at the Guildford School of Art. Three of the seven full-time teachers who lost their jobs after the 1968 sit-in may well return to what is now the West Surrey College of Art and Design. The remaining four will return to the Surrey payroll in other capacities. How have "The Sicilian Bandits"—as Vic Feather dubbed the hard-liners on Surrey County Council last month—got in sight of an agreement with the "Italian partisans" to which a former Surrey official once compared the embattled seven?

Reasons are mixed: the sheer dogged persistence of the seven, backed by the increasing impatience of the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions; unorthodox support from the militant Surrey Association of the National Union of

Teachers that they could not keep out of the dispute much longer; and perhaps a genuine desire by Surrey—which has stood fast by its comprehensive programme after an initial Thatcherite wobble, and has launched an exemplary process of consultation.

The agreement is not signed and sealed but the will is there on both sides and on July 8, when Surrey's education committee meets and the 10th, when the ATTI council gathers, the details should at last be ratified. It is hoped then to announce that Peter Hall, Sylvia Dingwall and Ian Walters will return to the college, that Michael Steadman will go to Ewell Technical College, that John Kishan may become a tutor librarian at the Epsom Art School, and that Barry Norman may become head of an art and craft department at a Surrey secondary school.

The origin of this unprecedented dispute goes back to 1968, a hot summer for art schools when a student sit-in led to a staff meeting on June 12 at which Mr Tom

Arnold, principal at Guildford, asked the staff prepared to give him unqualified support to leave the room. A carpenter, it is now known, had been asked to note the names of those who stayed behind, and two days previously the governors had authorised Mr Arnold to suspend those who failed to back him.

But a large number of staff, possibly more than half, stayed in their seats and the full meeting passed overwhelmingly a motion suggesting that a staff/student committee should be set up with wide powers. Two days later another governors' meeting, attended by a senior Surrey policeman, rejected the idea of such a committee and a tough line was pursued. By autumn 1968 some 33 part-timers had lost their jobs, as well as the seven.

Since then every large educational union has supported the call for a public inquiry and Mr Fred Willey's Select Committee found a prima facie case for one. Henry Moore sent a cheque for £10,

weighty artists and intellectuals signed appeals in the Guardian and the Times. Trade unionists have flooded into the little office in Cromer Road, Chelsea, from which the teachers have fought on. Backing from the National Union of Students, which blacked the School like the ATTI, was crucial at times.

The issues at stake have been several: the role of students in art education, the relevance of military type discipline to an educational institution, and the quality of governance by a local authority and lay governors in further education. But as the weary years have gone by—with unemployment benefit tapping and two of the unemployed taking labouring jobs—it has become more like an industrial dispute.

So what will the Guildford martyrs have achieved? Nothing much for part-time teachers—who lost their jobs first and merely got a term's salary in exchange. But, as Michael Steadman

said yesterday in the Bloomsbury cafe where the seven regularly foregather before their visits to ATTI headquarters, it is likely to make any authority much more aware of the need for a change in the terms of the Guildford affair. And in national terms the Guildford affair can claim an influence in far-reaching changes: the Coldstream-Summers report on art education on which the Department has still to pronounce, the 1970 circular on the government of colleges, and even the rational inquiries of the Willey Committee.

Surrey, like any big authority, remains enormously powerful. There will never be a full inquiry into the Guildford affair. But even big authorities must be careful of changes: the Coldstream-Summers report on art education on which the Department has still to pronounce, the 1970 circular on the government of colleges, and even the rational inquiries of the Willey Committee.

Mad dogs

HAROLD JACKSON on the Briton's image abroad

THE Six may want our technological wizardry, but there is growing evidence that the outer fringes of the Continent are not all that thrilled by our way of life. The Briton abroad is increasingly assuming the status of a major pollutant.

Over the weekend two young ladies from the Home Counties, found themselves sweating it out in the detention room in Malaga police headquarters, having been picked up by prim officials in Torremolinos for allegedly doing as they do at home. They protested strongly that they were doing no more than visiting the sights, but they had unfortunately chosen to see the nightlife just after

the municipality had closed down one nightclub and fined its owners £1,500 for allowing immoral activities on the premises. In Greece they have invoked the Almighty in the struggle to beat back the alien hordes. The Orthodox Church has just published a list of 24 prayers to be recited by monks and nuns day and night which includes the following:

"Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on the cities, the islands, and the villages of our Orthodox fatherland, as well as the holy monasteries, which are scourged by the worldly touristic wave. Grace us with the solution of this dramatic problem and protect our

brethren who are sorely tried by the modernistic spirit of these contemporary Western invaders."

The Gatwick-eye view is of middle-aged couples firing on Entenroform and desperately hoping that there is a fish and chips at the other end, but some miraculous alchemy of air travel transforms them in mid-flight into a band of raving hippies, land in a syringe stuffed and sex-mad to dissipate a thousand years of European culture in one cut-price fortnight.

Any tourist tends to get the impression that if he just sent the money by registered letter he would save both himself and his hosts a great deal of time and energy and this is reinforced by the latest inci-

dent. The Spaniards get £700 millions a year out of their visitors, and the Greeks £60 millions, and both are confidently looking for an increase.

The whole bag of tricks is a cultural transition period in return for all this economic benefit. So far as Madrid is concerned what the 2,618,068 Britons who went to Spain last year are buying is the whole bag of tricks: a society, prudish and an immense ultra driving licence. What the tourists thought they were buying was a quick tan and cheap booze. The Guardia Civil tends to provide the catalyst that transforms the fantasy into a awful reality. Their training has not so far included reconciling God and Mammon.

consider it, by the Vatican in March this year.

Then, 226 priests sent a petition to the Pope to reverse his decision. Gonzi went to Rome to praise the reformers' case, and persuaded Pope Paul to set up a new committee, headed by Archbishop Lemeux, with three Maltese representatives, to reconsider the report. The committee is currently gathering evidence.

Whatever the politicking behind the Vatican's change of heart, some suspect hostility by Gonzi's deputy, Bishop Gerada, a former Vatican diplomat, was in part responsible, the remarkable thing seems to be that change is coming to one of the last strongholds of the Church—where heresies never happen and where priests don't marry.

Bishop Gerada, who disputes only the speed, not the direction of this movement, says change and criticism are possible because the priests are essentially of the people. Many of them live with their families and are cared for by them. But most of all, they are not held in the sort of awe which sometimes distances parish priests in Ireland from their flock.

The comparison ends there because Malta is as brown as Ireland is green. But looking round the island, you realise that the Church is rich and powerful because the Maltese want it to be so, and partly because they have never been able to prevent it. Still the shrines with writhing Christs and doleful Madonnas have much more to do with devotion than superstition. But things are changing in holy places. There is a breeze in this gentle blessing.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Valetta, Monday, on the man behind the Church in Malta

For God and Gonzi

gested a retiring age for bishops, he offered to resign on three occasions, and, twice, in the tradition of Saint Peter, he was denied.

Gonzi, skull-capped and red-robed, sits in his palace in Valetta with an early photograph of the Queen behind him and a cat with the curiosity of an inquisitor. He explains the need for reform. For centuries the Church's income has been derived from bequests. It is estimated that there are now at least 1,000 of these, administered by 250 priests, most of them having no financial expertise. The total income is about £300,000.

There are 900 priests in Malta, half of them in religious houses, to serve a population of 300,000. "We are not priest-ridden," says Gonzi. But the clergy are badly paid, and they average only £500 a year. Until lately, this was considerably less, and even now is still below a teacher's salary in the island. "What is £500 a year these days?" he says, with a questioning gesture. It is so little that it forces about 150 priests to take jobs as teachers.

After incomes have been adjusted, some of the remaining money will be used to provide medical facilities, homes for orphans and for

the poor. Already the Church has about 12 orphanages, and Gonzi set up a blood bank four years ago. There is a notable inadequacy in some social services provided by the State, which the Church can provide. The Archbishop, who was born on the island, is hastening, though late in his day, to remedy this.

A group of priests, however, feel that the Church is not hastening enough. For a start, they put the Church's income at about £500,000 more than McKinsey's estimate of it, and say that £50,000 is being added to bequests every year. One of these priests, Father Joseph Felice Pace, believes that the Church's commitment to social work, particularly in training community leaders, should be extended much further than recommended by McKinsey.

The report, in fact, suggests housing as the most suitable lay activity for the Church to engage in. Some priests point to the Church's poor record here: two years ago it set up the Malta Homes Society, but so far only about a dozen of the 400 proposed houses have been built. But the point at which these criticisms found their focus was the suspension of McKinsey, and of the first commission set up to con-

on at John Davies. In spite of a request from the throne to leave it for the steel debate tomorrow.

Eventually the witty Mr Speaker Lloyd can bear it no longer: "The honourable member is only prejudicing his chances for Wednesday."

Consternation on the back benches. No one can remember such an open threat. If you want to be boring, first learn to be brief.

In the wings

DO YOU sincerely want to be an angel? Charles Ross, the London manager who backed "Ten Years Hard," is trying to raise capital for two new shows from punters and philanthropists. His target is about a fifth of the £37,000 needed, in units of £25.

The plays he's selling bits in are John Spurling's musical "Romance," which opens at Leeds Playhouse on July 26 with Bill Simpson; and "The Douglas Cause," by William Douglas Home.

If the scheme works, Ross will publish the returns, and talk of a revolving theatrical development fund. But backing a West End production is not so much an investment as a gamble. One national newspaper has already refused advertising.

● A PIQUANT thought to take parliamentary minds off the Common Market. Last week's half-day strike on Clydeside, with Wedgie Benn to the fore, would have been illegal if the Industrial Relations Bill had come into law. The Labour Party and TUC are busily organising similar stoppages in protest at high unemployment. By then Robert Carr's Act will be on the statute book. Which Labour leaders will chance their marching bands?

Cover story

EVEN BEFORE the turmoil over the Vietnam papers, the American Secretary of Defence had decided that Pentagon filing cabinets were getting over-jammed with classified documents. A two-day, top-level meeting pondered what could safely be declassified and how a little more rhyme and reason could be brought into what needed to be protected.

Decisions were taken and an appropriate memo was drafted. Nevertheless, a couple of weeks on, there was no noticeable change. The filing cabinets were as full as ever. An inquiry was ordered: Why had instructions not been followed? The memo, the answer came, had been marked "Top secret." Circulation was so restricted that it had never reached the filing cabinets.

Thus spake

A NEW parliamentary weapon, from the wise Mr Speaker, Lloyd? The back benches were groaning away at question time yesterday, as Eddie Griffiths (Labour, Sheffield, Steel) chattered on and

MISCELLANY

Jungle book

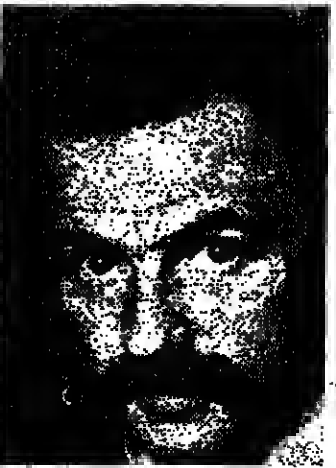
THE PRISON writings of Louis Debray, the French Marxist writer who went to the Bolivian jungle in search of the Guevara, are to be published in full by Penguin. Only about a third of Debray's prison work has yet been published, in a French magazine.

Penguin has also landed a further major prize: Debray has agreed to write a comprehensive review of Latin-American politics, for first publication in English, in a superb Latin-American with a mellow perspective.

Debray was charged with guerrilla activities and sentenced in 1967 to 30 years' imprisonment. He was released in January of this year, and returned to Paris by way of Chile and Cuba. He is still of fully recovered from his prison experience—his lasting memory, he tells his friends, of the rats which used to come and nibble his ears at night.

Direct action

JOHN BLACKMORE, co-director of the Library Theatre in Manchester, is launching a trade union for theatre directors. It's not, he says, just that directors feel their craft differential is being eroded by Equity's drive for a living wage for actors—though some of them are worried about where the money's going to come from. But apart from the pay, Blackmore and others think directors need more protection over conditions of work and contracts. Guest directors, used increasingly in the new provincial rep and theatre clubs, are particularly vulnerable. Their contracts, Blackmore says, often provide fee, but no living expenses



DEBRAY: nibbled

and no payment for going back to keep an eye on the production. One man recently lost £100 on a deal of that kind.

Directors are worried, too, about "quality control." Equity has shut the door on amateur actors, but anyone can be hired to direct, regardless of experience. Blackmore has called a meeting in Manchester this Friday. Equity is showing interest. If it will have the directors as a separate branch, well and good. If not, they will float their own show.

Rich vein

IF YOU prick them, do they not bleed? The Labour campaign for an early byelection in Macclesfield, where they have every hope of overturning a 10,000 Tory majority, has drawn its first trickle.

The former Sir Arthur Harvey, whose elevation to the Lords has created the vacancy, has thrown back the challenge. "Didn't Labour delay byelections in New-castle-under-Lyme and Swindon? And then there was

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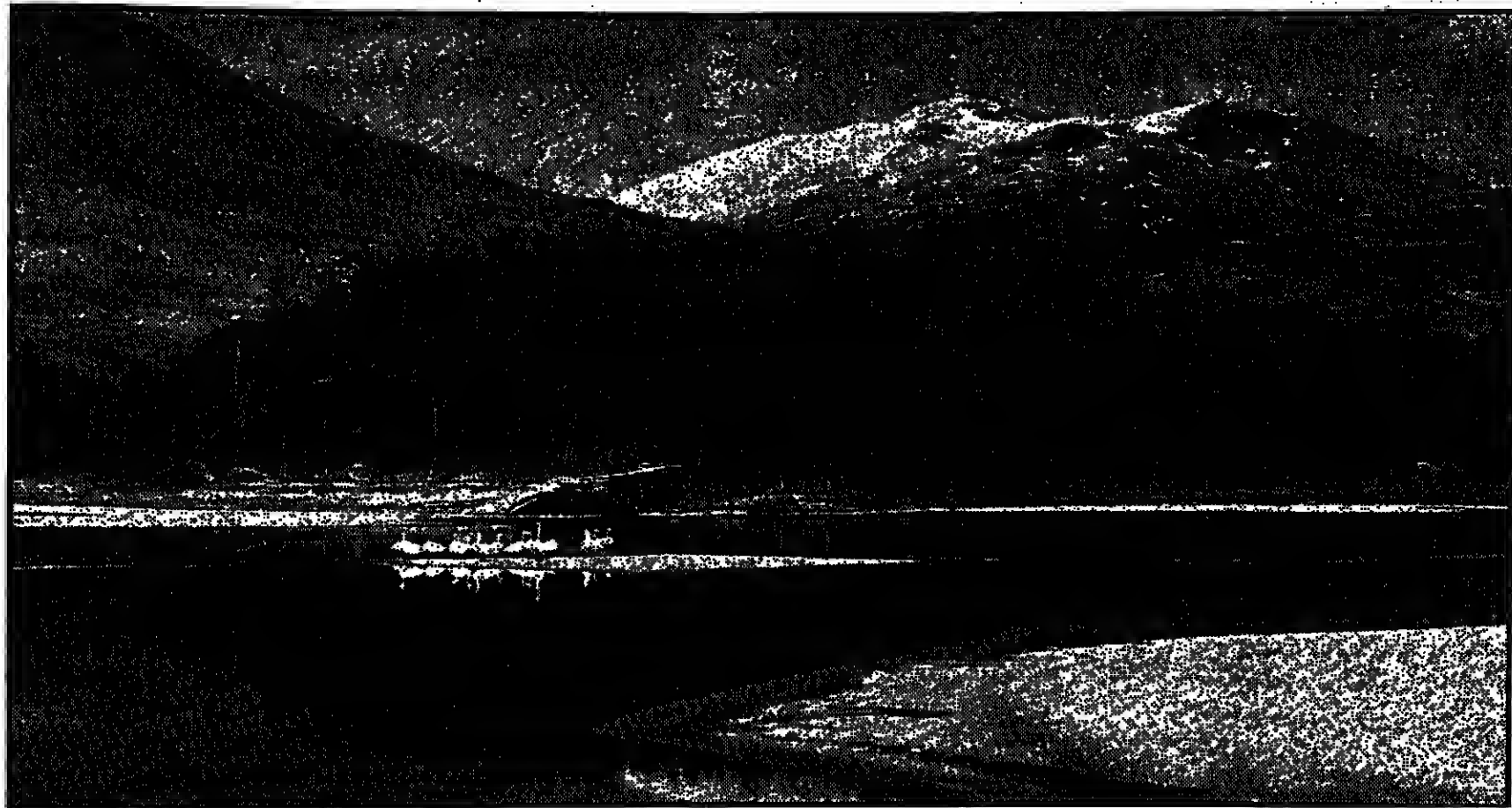
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HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS

a 'Guardian' special report



Part of Loch Tubbair in Glen Dochart, Perthshire

JOHN KERR on the economic expansion of Britain's most underpopulated region Six among one of Mackenzie's

IT WAS THE hard, Robert Burns—in a vein that anticipated Ogden Nash by about two centuries—who penned the lines

When death's dark stream I ferry o're
(A time that surely shall come)
In Heaven itself I'll ask
no more
Than just a Highland welcome."

It is still a pleasant sentiment, but nowadays the basic problem of the Highlands and Islands is that there are drastically fewer people around to extend a welcome and not nearly enough who want to take advantage of it. Since the turn of the century the population of the seven crofting counties that constitute the Highlands—north and west of a line from Inverness to the Mull of Kintyre—has dropped by more than 20 per cent. It now stands at about 275,000.

So an area that accounts for one fifth of the land surface of the United Kingdom accommodates only 0.5 per cent (half of 1 per cent) of the country's population.

The drift from the island communities of the Hebrides, Orkney, and Shetland has been even more pronounced than from the Highland area as a whole.

The dark suspicion lingers in some quarters that it has been the policy under successive Westminster Governments to continue in the more remote areas the clearances that led to mass emigration last century. But, perhaps, that is too Machiavellian a play even for the Treasury.

Imaginative

One strong counter-argument in this context is the existence of the Highlands and Islands Development Board—the only regional authority of its kind in the country with executive powers for development. To be sure the board has not fulfilled all the shining promise envisaged when it was set up almost six years ago by Mr William Ross, the Labour Secretary of State for Scotland. It has even sponsored some spectacular failures. But, under the imaginative influence of its first chairman, Sir Robert Griev, it has gone a long

way towards setting the scene for development. How far it can build on this foundation now depends on the will of the Conservative Administration and the campaigning qualities of its new chairman, Sir Andrew Gilchrist.

The board was, for example, an active influence in the Government decision to site the British Aluminium smelter plant at Invergordon on the Cromarty Firth. The smelting plant came into production last month but one of the key arguments for setting it up at Invergordon—that it would attract other much-needed industry—has fallen flat on its face.

Instead, the farmlands overlooking the deep water anchorages of the Firth off the town have been subjected to a taste of that modern urban affliction, planning blight. The administrative merry-go-round of planning inquiries goes on, seeming never to produce industry but always more strained relations in the local community.

One of the latest applications for planning permission covers a site at Dalmore distillery "for the erection of an assembly depot for oil rig construction." Although the cry of oil has a hollow ring about it in this part of the world, as a result of past disappointments, there would seem to be a growing credibility about the role of Invergordon as a base of same sort for North Sea oil.

This raises the larger question of how far the Highlands and Scotland in general will benefit if the oil under the North Sea turns out to be a substantial strike. So far, the local interest seems

to be confined to a small share taken by the banks and financial institutions. In foreign exploration groups. There is little real indication that these enterprises will necessarily produce jobs on the ground. Perhaps that would be a fruitful line of action for the Highland Board to pursue—Highland jobs from Scottish oil.

The other agency that is deeply involved in promoting Highland industry is the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, for short called "the hydro." It is motivated in part by self-interest as it wants to sell electricity, but since its inception the hydro has always had a strong social conscience. The vital statistic, for what it is worth, is that since 1948 more than 270 new industrial enterprises accounting for 20,000 jobs have been created in the Highlands. The hydro board estimates that it has been directly responsible for attracting 50 of these firms and providing 6,000 jobs.

Skilled

It is also a considerable employer in its own right and currently has a labour force of 530 working on construction of the Foyers pumped storage generating scheme on the shore of Loch Ness. (The cartoonists will be turning soon to neon-lit monsters with sparks coming out of their ears.) The men at Foyers are part of what is now virtually a permanent pool of skilled labour working in the Highlands, moving from contract to contract. Many of the Foyers team have worked on building the Invergordon smelter and will probably go on to the hydro's next major project, the nuclear generator to be built at Stakeness on the Banffshire coast.

But, perhaps more than anything else in the past ten years it is tourism that has changed the face of the Highlands. Winter sports, particularly, and the commercial development that has followed the hairy-kneed enthusiasts have transformed the way of life in the Spey Valley. It may not all be change for the better but those who condemn it as desecration of the Highlands must have forgotten how run down the area was before the ski boom came. And, how else could one have organised the exquisite joy of hearing the parents of the Edinburgh establishment on a mountain-side at Easter bellowing hopefully after their departing children: "We'll pick you up at eleven at the Happy Haggis." The happily named chip shop in Aviemore is now an international rendezvous and the queue at night is as impressive a demonstration of democracy as U Thant could wish to find.

Unanimous

That other basic element of development—essential to tourism as to industry—communication by road, is also coming on apace. When the Highland Board was formed its members were unanimous on the first priority if, by some higher dispensation, they could have waved a magic wand. Nothing would do more good, they said, than a dual carriageway along the A9 from the Forth Bridge to Inverness. Now, it seems almost suddenly, there is a sizeable stretch of just such road from the bridge more than half way to Perth.

Work is in progress on the long, exposed hump of Drumochter Pass, the difficult bends of the Pass of Killicrankie and, farther north, the Scottish Office has authorised a route over the Beaulieu and Cromarty Firths to provide an arterial link between Invergordon and Inverness. This tremendous improvement in access is going to open up the Highlands to an extent undreamt of in the past and is bound

to attract investment and population.

It will help to stimulate the staple industries of fishing, forestry, and agriculture and should encourage innovation in some of the more modern fields of manufacture. It is understandable that in the transition phase there should be impatience, frustration, and disappointment. But a sprawling, sparsely populated region like the Highlands and Islands does not lend itself to instant solutions.

The temperament of the people and their prospects call to mind a story once told by Sir Robert Griev—a man with an acute ear for language and a gift for humorous narrative as well as creative planning. It was about a crofter who had lost some sheep. When a neighbour inquired after them later he replied, "Ach yes, I got them up the hill. There was two by bersell, one together, and six among one of Mackenzie's." Perhaps, rather than by instant planning this is the way too that the Highlands will, in the natural course of events, attend to its development "moutons."



View of Aviemore village, Invernesshire, before development

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HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY

Equity & Law out of LOA over fees

By STUART FLEMING

Equity and Law Life Assurance Society, one of the aristocrats of the British insurance industry and also one of the largest firms, with sums assured of over 600 millions, has been forced to resign from the Life Offices Association. The company, founded in 1844, had been a member since 1905.

Almost all the major UK life assurance firms are LOA members, and the association, founded in 1899, has traditionally played a vital role not only in the industry's negotiations with Government but also in helping to maintain business standards.

At a meeting of the LOA yesterday its members voted overwhelmingly against allowing Equity and Law to remain membership in the face of the company's decision to pay its broker commissions on a basis currently allowed under the rules.

The decision comes after a series of discussions aimed at reaching a compromise agreement. It represents an attempt to force Equity and Law to retain membership in the face of the company's decision to pay its broker commissions on a basis currently allowed under the rules.

The decision comes after a series of discussions aimed at reaching a compromise agreement. It represents an attempt to force Equity and Law to retain membership in the face of the company's decision to pay its broker commissions on a basis currently allowed under the rules.

MARKET REPORT

Equities unstable at start of account

Although business on the London Stock Exchange was slow yesterday, most equity sections gained at the start of a new week. At the close, the FT was up 0.1 at 376.5.

Industrial leaders, on the other hand, were somewhat disappointing while awaiting news of the Commons when theancellor, Mr Barber, was expected to give his latest assessment of the economic picture.

Jewellers, stores, and building descriptions all contributed to the list of gains and the rest of the market although trading slackened in the afternoon.

At the end of the day, the usual crop of press recommendations stirred up some particularly bright spots. Gift-edited titles passed only a routine trade, although a steady stream of buying orders in some longer-dated loans tended earlier gains to 3, and locally 3/8.

Ins held a clear majority of engineering, while shipbuilders were comforted by Swan Hunter chairman's optimistic view of long-term

prospects. Swan Hunter itself put on 3p at 37p. Stores were in buoyant mood, planning their move on some early moves towards reflation. Here, Marks and Spencer led the way with a 15p rise at 441p.

Speculative interest in CAST and Selection Trust again dominated mining markets, but late profit-taking left CAST only 4p higher at 235p (after 245p), while ST turned a 10p rise into a 30p loss at 700p.

The pound

Cable Market Rates	Previous Cable Rates
New York 100c 2/27 1/2	2/27 1/2
London 100c 2/27 1/2	2/27 1/2
Frankfurt 100c 2/27 1/2	2/27 1/2
Paris 100c 2/27 1/2	2/27 1/2
Brussels 100c 2/27 1/2	2/27 1/2
Amsterdam 100c 2/27 1/2	2/27 1/2
Stockholm 100c 2/27 1/2	2/27 1/2
Copenhagen 100c 2/27 1/2	2/27 1/2
Helsinki 100c 2/27 1/2	2/27 1/2
Oslo 100c 2/27 1/2	2/27 1/2
Stockholm 100c 2/27 1/2	2/27 1/2
Copenhagen 100c 2/27 1/2	2/27 1/2
Helsinki 100c 2/27 1/2	2/27 1/2
Oslo 100c 2/27 1/2	2/27 1/2

Bank of England official limit on US dollar 2.80-2.82 Investment dollar premium 25 pence (previous 25 pence)

New York 100c 2/27 1/2

London 100c 2/27 1/2

Frankfurt 100c 2/27 1/2

Paris 100c 2/27 1/2

Brussels 100c 2/27 1/2

Amsterdam 100c 2/27 1/2

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Stockholm 100c 2/27 1/2

Copenhagen 100c 2/27 1/2

Dollar in decline?

By ANTHONY HARRIS

HAROLD C. PASSER, head of the economic section of the US Commerce Department, admitted yesterday that the US "is experiencing a substantial deterioration" in its trade balance this year. He attributed this to the US economic recovery, which has boosted imports while world demand for US exports remains slack.

Since the economic recovery itself only now getting well under way, the deterioration may be expected to continue — which supports recent guesses from the US that trade may even swing into deficit this year.

This chain of events can only heighten the international crisis over the dollar. Even the previously forecast US trade surplus of \$2,000 millions has been regarded in the international financial community as grossly inadequate to finance US military and investment overseas.

A deficit on trade on top of these expenditures would release a new flood of virtually convertible dollars, and provoke defensive measures in Europe — and possibly even in Japan, where reserves have shot up to more than \$8,000 millions, regarded as more than adequate.

The signs of domestic recovery in the US are at last becoming clear and impressive, and after a special session on the economy at Camp David yesterday, President Nixon reaffirmed his confidence in existing policies. The domestic evidence to support him includes a recovery in machine-tool orders reported from May, and the seventh consecutive monthly advance in the composite leading economic indicators. Even so, bank economists do not expect to see really solid results in growth until 1972.

American's trading partners would hardly second the President's vote of confidence in himself. The US trade balance is turning sour alarmingly early in the game — the increase in imports is so far concentrated on industrial materials — notably oil and steel — and the rise in consumer buying of imports which can be expected with rising incomes and confidence has yet to appear.

The news is likely to strengthen the case argued by the Germans inside the EEC for a joint European float against the dollar. This was firmly resisted when the crisis first broke, but European opinion has already softened

for enough to contemplate a wider band of flexibility against the dollar, and the German upward float has reduced tension inside the EEC — notably the Italian fear that the lira might now be overvalued. The French, who yesterday imposed a price freeze order on seven substantial companies, are looking urgently for new measures against price inflation — and a move up against the dollar, made in concert with the rest of the EEC, would be appealing for domestic reasons even if it is opposed by the traditional French wish to see the US forced to take action on its own account.

A further motive for a move — which could no doubt be accompanied by a humiliating anti-American propaganda barrage — is that it would enable the British to come into Europe with a more realistic currency parity.

The pound is generally regarded in Europe as overvalued as an EEC currency, but President Pompidou is probably by now familiar with Mr Heath's rigid views on the parity. If Europe moved — stepwise or through floating — against the dollar, the British need only remain on the dollar standard to achieve the desired result.

The signs of domestic recovery in the US are at last becoming clear and impressive, and after a special session on the economy at Camp David yesterday, President Nixon reaffirmed his confidence in existing policies. The domestic evidence to support him includes a recovery in machine-tool orders reported from May, and the seventh consecutive monthly advance in the composite leading economic indicators. Even so, bank economists do not expect to see really solid results in growth until 1972.

American's trading partners would hardly second the President's vote of confidence in himself. The US trade balance is turning sour alarmingly early in the game — the increase in imports is so far concentrated on industrial materials — notably oil and steel — and the rise in consumer buying of imports which can be expected with rising incomes and confidence has yet to appear.

The news is likely to strengthen the case argued by the Germans inside the EEC for a joint European float against the dollar. This was firmly resisted when the crisis first broke, but European opinion has already softened

Vesco to sue IOS rival

With the proxy contest over Investors Overseas Services approaching its climax tomorrow, Robert L. Vesco, chairman of IOS, has filed a libel suit against an opposition leader, Morton I. Schowitz.

The four-count suit, which demands \$20 millions in compensation for allegedly "wilful" and "malicious" injury to Mr Vesco's reputation for integrity and honesty, is based on two statements that Mr Schowitz issued to newspapers on June 15 and 22. The Vesco suit does not mention a suit that Mr Schowitz filed against Mr Vesco and International Controls Corporation on June 15 in a New Jersey state court, making charges echoed by the news releases.

The suit against Mr Schowitz, filed in the US district court in Newark, also names as a defendant, the New York public relations firm, Rubenstein, Wolfson, and Wolfson, which allegedly issued the statements. The suit alleges that other, unnamed defendants identified only as "John Doe," were involved in the acts complained of.

An earlier suit filed by Mr Schowitz against Mr Vesco and International Controls attacked the terms of an agreement which a subsidiary of ICC arranged to buy \$5 millions of IOS last autumn. Mr Schowitz asked for unspecified damages for IOS and the return to IOS without charge of warrants to buy IOS stock issued to the subsidiary in connection with the loan. International Controls

previously declared Mr Schowitz's suit to be "without merit."

Both sides are predicting a victory at the IOS annual meeting and election of directors in Toronto tomorrow.

Mr Vesco, who joined the IOS board as a result of the loan agreement and quickly advanced to a commanding position, is putting up his own slate of directors before shareholders for the first time.

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CITY COMMENT

Overseas optimist

REED INTERNATIONAL chairman, Mr Don Ryder is looking overseas for future growth. In his annual report to shareholders he says: "My belief is that the future prosperity of our company depends upon an outward looking policy in seeking new opportunities and that these will not be located just on our UK doorstep. Indeed, I look to our rate of growth overseas to continue to exceed that in the UK."

While the company remains so dependent on the UK he sums up his attitude on the current year as one of restrained hope-

fulness. He is restrained because of the limited growth of the UK economy, and because he anticipates more trouble ahead on the industrial relations front — last year major disputes cost the group an estimated \$3.7 millions in lost profit. Mr Ryder expects "hurt to the company and to some groups of employees before there is any success in devising the best methods of working together to their full common benefits."

The spark of optimism comes on the overseas side. He is hopeful because there are some signs of a lightening in the American gloom, because the group has made some progress in certain of their problem areas, and because the immense strength of their major operations enables them to take advantage of whatever trading conditions they encounter.

Overall the tone seems to suggest overall profits on a par with last year at around £20 millions before tax. Still, this would be a very satisfactory outcome for a company whose share price strained at 185p to give a price earnings ratio of 14.1 and a dividend yield of 6.8 per cent.

But some again profits might have been higher if the main divisions in the UK "operate under dynamic leaders."

SGS GROUP

Still plenty of leeway

SHARES OF SGS Group, the scaffolding contractor, have risen from a low of 96p to 168p this year and yesterday's interim results fully justified this re-rating. Indeed, it was a surprise that the shares were not marked up even further.

The company has increased pre-tax profits 36 per cent to £1.4 millions on sales up 19 per cent at £11.7 millions for the six months.

Dealers, it seemed, were cautious because of the chairman's comment that, although historically the second six months were more profitable than the first, this current year results will be more evenly balanced largely because of the good winter weather which kept building activity at a high rate.

In addition the dividend remains the same although it had been increased since it has been held at 71 per cent for the next 11 years.

Assuming, however, that profits are merely maintained in the second half (the directors are expecting some improvement) earnings per 25p share will increase from 9.6p to 13.1p which puts the shares on a prospective price-earnings ratio of under 13.

The higher margins and

increased sales comes from a much fuller utilisation of stocks and the group has still plenty of leeway since it has not increased prices since July last year. Higher profits at home have also been bolstered by a turnaround in the US and exceptionally good European business.

The group's profit record over the past four years shows it has now become fairly immune to the traumatic building cycles by concentrating on petrochemical plant maintenance, electricity board work, shipbuilding, fork lift trucks, and stone restoration.

As a result the shares look not only cheap for the short term but a good medium-term investment as well.

JOHN E. DALLAS

Forecast is beaten but...

WHILE THE John E. Dallas result topped the forecast of £176,000 pre-tax profit for the year to March 31, 1971, against a previous £75,000, there could be some disappointment with the figures for the internal management budgets had been chasing a higher figure.

Presumably the postal strike caused something of an orders backlog in the closing quarter while the earlier power cuts last year must have hit the group too. Certainly the opening three months of the current year suggest that this may be the case for turnover is estimated to show an increase of approximately 50 per cent.

As regards profits a cautious board merely says that after absorbing the increase in running costs that all industry is suffering from, and given a continuation of the present trading climate, it is estimated that the profits for the current year "should be higher."

It might not be overoptimistic to look for £250,000 this year however with the benefits of the Hitachi franchise for portable television sets, and the acquisition from Rank of the distributorship of Parfums organs yet to make their full impact. They could possibly add sales of £1 million to a turnover which last year rose from £23 millions to nearly £4 millions.

Such a prospect is worth waiting for, particularly with the current price earnings ratio at only 5.1, and the yield on the increased dividend of 3.125p per share at over 6 per cent.

Moreover it looks as if the group now has some property potential. Negotiations are thought to be under way to rent out space to be released at the group's fringe-of-the-City Clifton Street headquarters. The sort of rental income that could be added to profits is of the order of £50,000 a year.

Bank lending rise is sign of revival

By our Financial Staff

Some faint sign of revival in the economy appeared yesterday with the news of a rise of £23.5 millions in private borrowing from the clearing banks. This is against the seasonal trend, and against the trend of the past few months, when demand for credit has been remarkably low.

Total lending by the clearing banks to the private sector, at £5,635 millions, is only just over 12 per cent higher than a year ago.

The slack demand for credit proved a good advance indicator of the turnaround in the economy at the end of 1970, so if the rise in borrowing seen in June is sustained, it may be taken as a mildly bullish indicator. The rise on the month looks consistent with a rate of growth of lending three or four times as high as last year, but a longer run of figures is required to support any firm conclusion.

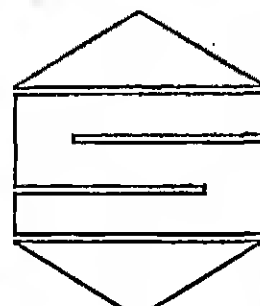
Total bank lending fell quite sharply, but this was because of a cut of just under £70 millions in borrowing by the nationalised industries, probably partly due to the impact of higher prices. Some of the increase in private borrowing was of "exempt" borrowers (exporters, farmers, and housing finance, for example) and the banks cautiously conclude that after allowing for this, "there appears to be an underlying upward movement in lending to the restricted sector... but the evidence of another month or two is necessary before one can

determine whether there has been a change in trend. The monthly figures do not unfortunately distinguish between personal and commercial borrowing, so it is not clear how far the rise is due to the new willingness of the banks to make personal loans to finance consumption.

In spite of the net fall of £46.4 millions in lending, deposits rose by £9.4 millions. This means that customers found nearly £56 millions from sources outside the clearing banks. Some of this probably represents the continuing inflow from abroad, with a strong current account surplus and interest rates attracting foreign investors.

The rise in lending represents the full demand for clearing bank loans from customers in good credit standing, for there is now effectively no official restraint on lending.

The banks are far below their official ceiling on restricted lending — and next month may well prove to be the last under the existing controls, if the negotiations between the banking community and the Bank of England complete their leisurely course before the summer holidays. Under the proposed regime of control through bank reserves, the clearing banks remain absolutely absurdly over-provided with eligible assets. Nevertheless, they went on adding to their holdings of Government securities during June: the big banks (apart from Barclays) added nearly £30m to their holdings of Treasury bills.



Selection Trust Limited

International Mining Finance and Exploration

Results for the year ended 31 March	1971	1970
Revenue, less expenses	7,792,000	7,279,000
Profit after tax	5,680,000	4,753,000
Dividends	3,664,000	3,299,000
Net Assets	120,641,000	148,993,000

The following tabulation shows the division at 31 March 1971 of the Company's net assets at valuation when analysed by reference to commodities and geographical locations. The analysis has been traced through the investments concerned to take account of the indirect interests as well as direct interests; it is therefore necessarily only approximate.

Analysis of Assets — %	Australia	North America	South America	Central Africa	UK and elsewhere	Total
Nickel	32			1		33
Iron	10					10
Copper		6	3	1	2	15
Lead/Zinc		2	3			6
Molybdenum		14				14
Diamonds					4	4
Gold				7		7
Sundries	2	7				12
Total	44	29	6	8	3	100

Salscat Exploration Limited
In December 1970 the decision was reached to proceed with mining of the Location 3 orebody in the Spargoville area in Western Australia. This orebody is at present estimated to contain 715,000 tons of ore after mining recovery and dilution, averaging 2.47% nickel and 0.23% copper. Production is scheduled to commence in January, 1973.

Plans have also been made to mine the Location 2 orebody estimated to contain 120,000 tons of recoverable diluted ore, averaging 2.23% nickel and 0.19% copper. Production is timed to begin in mid-1972.

South Bay Mines Limited
The construction work at the South Bay copper-zinc-silver mine in north-western Ontario in Canada was successfully completed six weeks ahead of schedule, the total capital cost of bringing the mine into production being the equivalent of some £3.6 million. Full-scale mining and milling operations were started early in May at a rate of 600 tons of ore per day.

Exploration
In addition to the investigations being carried out in the areas held by South Bay Mines and Salscat Exploration, active exploration was continued in Australia, North America and Africa and, on a small scale, in the United Kingdom. Consolidated African Selection Trust Limited has the right to a 40% participation in all exploration ventures, except those for diamonds when its entitlement is 60%.

In our Agnew area some 250 miles north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia a preliminary survey by percussion drilling has indicated a significant occurrence of nickeliferous sulphides. Holes inclined at 60° to a vertical depth of 200 feet have outlined an apparently continuous zone of disseminated nickel sulphides, over a strike length of at least 600 feet.

So far sufficient holes for estimating the width of the zone have been drilled on only one section. The mineralisation on this section has a true width of at least 290 feet. Assays indicate an average grade for the whole zone tested of between 1% and 2% nickel. Diamond drilling is being carried out to verify and expand upon the information obtained to date.

The foregoing is based on the Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 1971, copies of which may be obtained from the Company's Registrars, Hill Samuel & Co. Ltd., 8 Greencoat Place, London, S.W.1.

ENGLISH CALICO LIMITED

Highlights from 1970/71 Annual Report and Review of the Chairman, Mr. Neville Buttersworth.

- * Improvement of over £1,000,000 in profits from trading activities.
- * Increase of 23% in net profit after tax.
- * Additions to fixed assets £6,000,000.
- * Interest charges reduced by £53,000.
- * A year of progress and improved returns consequent on the drastic decisions of the past three years.
- * Despite the strains of inflation, we have the financial resources for expansion.

	1970/71
Profit before taxation	7,743,000
Profit after taxation	4,199,000
Profit for ordinary shareholders	3,710,000
Ordinary dividends (10%)	3,423,000

SYLKO · TRYLKO · TOOTAL · OSMAN · CEPEA
PYRAMID · RAEL-BROOK · JUDY

Truscon's 'appalling record' attacked

Mr Robin Brook, chairman of Truscon, the London-based construction, engineering, and property development group, came under fire over what one stockholder described as the "appalling record" of the company at yesterday's annual meeting.

Calling for a change of management, a shareholder complained that the company had paid out only 14 per cent had been paid out over the past five years and "precious little" had been seen in the way of profits. "The only thing that appears to have gone the right way is the directors' remuneration which is up again this year in spite of the poor results."

Mr Brook told the meeting that with conditions in the construction industry generally difficult, the company's record on this side of the business was not surprising, but he was slightly more optimistic about Truscon's property interests.

Referring to the group's 51 per cent stake in Truscon Properties, however, another shareholder asked why it was also necessary for Mr Julian Markham to take up 36 per cent and three Truscon directors, 13 per cent.

Mr Brook replied that Truscon Properties "turned around Mr Markham," adding that "he is the expert without whom the transactions would not have occurred."

Speculative buying of Seltrust

Speculative buying of Selection Trust's shares, following to publication of the group's annual report yesterday, pushed the price up 10p to 710p during the day.

But heavy profit taking later in the day produced a sharp reaction which eventually left the shares 30p down at the close.

Commenting on exploration, the report discloses that in addition to investigations being carried out in the areas held by South Bay Mines and Selcast Explorations, active exploration was continued in Australia, North America, and Africa, and on a small scale, in the United Kingdom.

Pension off the factory for a tax windfall

By Robert Willott

THE INLAND REVENUE believes that some companies are using sale and lease-back transactions on property as a tax dodge. This came out into the open recently when Austin Reed, the tailoring group, revealed that it stood to lose nearly £500,000 following a decision by the Special Commissioners. (Special Commissioners are full-time employees of the Treasury who hear appeals when tax assessments are in dispute.)

Both the Inland Revenue and the Government have made statements indicating that most sale and lease-back transactions will not be disputed by the tax inspectors.

But the amount of money involved in deals of this type is so large that it is worth looking at the tax aspects.

The most popular reason why a business decides to sell its property and lease it back is the need for hard cash. Cash in a company's coffers today can almost certainly earn more if put to work in the business than it would if tied up in factory premises.

Or, to put it another way, if a company sells its property it may be able to pay dividends, thereby releasing itself from the burden of interest payments. Of course, it would be important to make sure that the cost of renting the premises back from the new owner would not be greater than the original overdraft plus the bank interest paid on it.

Usually the property involved in sale and lease-back deals is freehold or on a "long" lease (over 50 years, according to the Inland Revenue definition). On a long lease, the company may be paying a ridiculously low rent in relation to the current market value of the property.

The situation is therefore similar to owning a freehold. If an imaginary company, which we shall call Sal Manufacturing Ltd., operated from a factory rented on a 99-year lease, it might discover that, with 14 years to run before the lease expired, the property was worth £1 million.

Sal Manufacturing might want some cash and decide to sell the remaining period of the lease to a pension fund. The tax man would claim a portion of that £1 million in so far as it represented a capital gain. In this case the liability would be minimal because gains tax only started in 1965 and most of the appreciation in value would have occurred before then.

Having sold its factory, Sal Manufacturing would lease it back for 14 years at a rental probably based on current market rates of say £150,000 p.a.

Like any other property rents paid by a business, the £150,000 would be eligible for tax relief in calculating the profits of the company. If the Inland Revenue can establish that the rent was in excess of the commercial rent for the premises, it has the right to disallow the excess portion for tax purposes.

By this deal Sal receives £1 million (less a minute capital gains tax liability of, say, £5,000) immediately. In return it pays out £150,000, less tax at 40 per cent, for each of the following 14 years. Investment

analysts would then say that these annual rentals of £150,000, net of tax, are equivalent to a single payment of £650,000 immediately. Thus Sal is doing very nicely from the arrangement.

So what is Austin Reed's problem? It can be argued that since at the end of the lease—after 14 years in the Sal Manufacturing example—the property is valueless, the pension fund is not going to pay out £1 million to buy it unless the rent it receives is sufficiently high to compensate for the reducing value of the lease, plus a reasonable rate of interest.

The Inland Revenue turns the argument round the other way and says that Sal Manufacturing is effectively not selling a lease and then taking out a sub-lease. Instead, it is borrowing £1 million and repaying it, with interest, over 14 years. Put another way, the annual rental of £150,000 quoted above is really part rent and part repayment of the original loan of £1 million.

And according to tax law the repayment of a loan is not eligible for relief. The Inland Revenue therefore argues that the portion of the £150,000 rental that fairly represents a repayment of a £1 million loan should not be allowed, as a deduction for tax.

Not surprisingly, a lot of companies have got very hot under the collar about this

attitude. The Government has therefore announced that it will not attempt to disallow any part of rental charges payable on a long lease. So the lease-back will be completely safe if it is for over 50 years.

But in the case of a short lease, following a sale and lease-back arrangement, the Government seems determined to treat part of the rent as a repayment of capital and therefore not allowable for tax.

However, all that the Government has promised is that clarifying legislation will be introduced after consultation with affected parties. And it is considering two alternative ways of calculating the liability.

Either it will devise a system for apportioning each year's rent between capital and interest, or it will assess a portion of the capital sum received to corporation tax.

The part of the capital sum taxable would be on a sliding scale reducing from 100 per cent if the period of the lease is less than a year, to 2 per cent if it is for 50 years.

But as William Clark, the Conservative MP for East Surrey, pointed out in the Commons in the small hours of Tuesday morning last week, it will be extremely unjust to introduce either of the alternative systems if the sale proceeds are already subject to capital gains tax.

The Treasury Financial Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkins, replied: "One would not expect to legislate major tax changes by making a statement at one o'clock in the morning in Standing Committee."

A fair point. But there's little comfort for the taxpayers in the meantime.

Robert Willott is editor of "Accountancy Age."

Machine tool leasing scheme

A plan enabling machine tool users to replace and supplement their existing equipment without their having to assume undue financial liabilities is announced by Alfred Herbert.

The Herbert plan is a lease scheme with scheduled charges laid down for six years and a peppercorn rent payable thereafter. It is different from the ordinary lease scheme, however, in that the lessee can at the beginning nominate a primary period of as little as one year, at the end of which he may terminate the agreement at no further cost or commitment. If, when the time comes, he wishes to continue with the arrangement he pays the pre-determined annual charges written into the schedule: but he can terminate, still at no further cost, at any subsequent anniversary.

The annual charge diminishes with the years. It is deliberately pitched at a relatively high level in the primary period. It is then that a user of machine tools can assess his short-term opportunities, having regard to contracts which he has accepted or are available to him, with the greatest precision.

Herbert has guaranteed to North-west Securities, the finance house which is providing the finance for purchases of machine tools under the "limited commitment" plan, to buy back machines at residual values.

ICL Russian sale cleared

ICL of Britain is now free to sell two of its most advanced computers worth £5 millions to the Soviet Union. Sources in Whitehall yesterday confirmed a report in yesterday's Guardian that the United States, after several months of arguing, had agreed to give its approval to the sale.

It was also confirmed that the NATO group, Cocom, which has responsibility for having trade and strategic goods to Communist countries, had also approved the sale. The two computers involved are in the 1906A range. A smaller 1903A computer is also expected to be involved in the sale.

The computers are sought for use at a high energy physics research centre near Moscow. US officials said that, following months of negotiations on trade with a technical review within US Government agencies, it was decided that the US would agree to a British proposal of International Computers permitted to deliver two of highly sophisticated computers to Russia with the understanding that the equipment would not be used for military purposes.

Mr Heath, on his visit to Washington late last year, had stated that the British Government wanted to approve export licences for the computer. It is understood that the British Government requested US action in authorising an "export" of these computers from the restricted list maintained by Western nations.

The withdrawal of the objections is seen in Washington as part of a gradual easing of restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union as well as with land China.

The British Printing Corporation Limited

Extracts from the Report and Accounts for 1970 and the Annual Review.

	1970	1969
Sales	£'000	£'000
	76,349	69,387
Loss before taxation	(2,477)	(1,629)
Loss after taxation and special items	(577)	(2,537)
Ordinary Dividends	—	12.5%

I am anxious to assure that the loss made as a result of the failure in the Publishing Division does not obscure the satisfactory profits in the Printing and Packaging Divisions, which were achieved despite difficult trading conditions during a period of rapidly rising costs.

The Board regrets having to report the loss of £1.4 million after tax credits and outside interests. This loss is reduced to £577,000 after bringing into account the net effect of exceptional items. Nevertheless, the loss has been a very real one and your Board, in addition to taking steps to re-establish profits, has given attention to the maintenance of liquid resources. This has been successful in spite of the postal strike early in 1971. The additional support by our bankers during this period, and the constructive attitudes of our institutional lenders must be warmly acknowledged.

Your Board is directing its energies in 1971 to reduction and elimination of unprofitable and risk areas, to strengthening management, to tightening financial control and to achieving further economies. All in all, it is too early to say what the result will be in 1971, and when ordinary dividends can be resumed, particularly as BPC is suffering in common with the rest of industry from rising costs and a subdued economy. I believe that the drastic steps taken to reorganise BPC will result in a stronger Corporation within the next 12 months.

Copies of the Report can be obtained from the Secretary at Print House, 44 Great Queen Street, London, WC2B 5AS. Tel: 01-240 3411

Coffee crop expected to be down 16pc

The Commonwealth Secretariat yesterday predicted a decline of 16 per cent in 1970-71 coffee production from a year earlier in spite of a bumper coffee crop in India.

Smaller Brazilian and Colombian crops will reduce the world output of green coffees to about 57.3 million bags in 1970-71 from 68.1 million bags, the secretariat said.

The secretariat estimates this year's Brazilian crop at about 10 million bags, the lowest since the Second World War. The United States Department of Agriculture has forecast Brazilian output at 9.7 million bags.

Coffee experts said the growth rate of Brazil's foreign cur-

rency earnings from coffee slowed in the first half of this year and that total Brazilian foreign currency revenue from coffee this year might drop to \$800 millions from \$980 millions a year earlier.

Elsewhere in Latin America, the secretariat said there were reports that Colombia's crop might be "35 per cent to 50 per cent below the original estimate of 85 million bags, owing to the effects of storms since October and to the prolonged winter, which lasted into January and seriously impaired plant growth."

The secretariat said Colombia had about 5 million bags in reserve, which will help offset the production loss.

Italy joins reactor consortium

Italy is to join the Franco-German project to build nuclear reactors. The formal signing is scheduled for July 19.

The Franco-German project involves building a 1,000-megawatt breeder reactor in each country. The agreement was signed last month by Electricite de France (EDF) and Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk. EDF and RWE plan to establish two joint subsidiaries for the purpose, each 70 per cent owned by the country concerned.

In Italy, ENEL said that in return for its membership in the group, it will get help in building hydroelectric facilities in the Turin area.

FNFC expands its publishing offshoot

First National Finance Corporation is to expand its publishing interests with the acquisition of World Distributors, the Manchester company, for its subsidiary, Marshall Morgan and Scott.

Since Marshall Morgan, which is 70 per cent owned by FNFC, is capitalised at just £330,000 and consideration for World is £900,000, the Marshall shares have been suspended by the Stock Exchange Council pending further details.

World Distributors is 60 per cent owned by News International (News of the World group) and 40 per cent by the Parnham family. It publishes children's books mainly for the cheaper end of the market and

also owns Pemberton's of Manchester, wholesalers in books, toys, and stationery.

Pre-tax profits of World last year totalled £147,000. Agreed terms for the acquisition will be 1.8 million new Marshall 25p ordinary shares which will be underwritten with cash by First National Industrial Trust at 50p per share.

The Marshall board also plans to convert the £1 participating preference shares and the 75p ordinary shares into a single class of 25p ordinary shares.

FNFC bought 70 per cent of the Marshall equity at the end of 1969 for around £100,000. After the World acquisition is completed it intends to maintain a controlling interest in the company.

Trafalgar House Investments Limited-Year to 31st March 1971

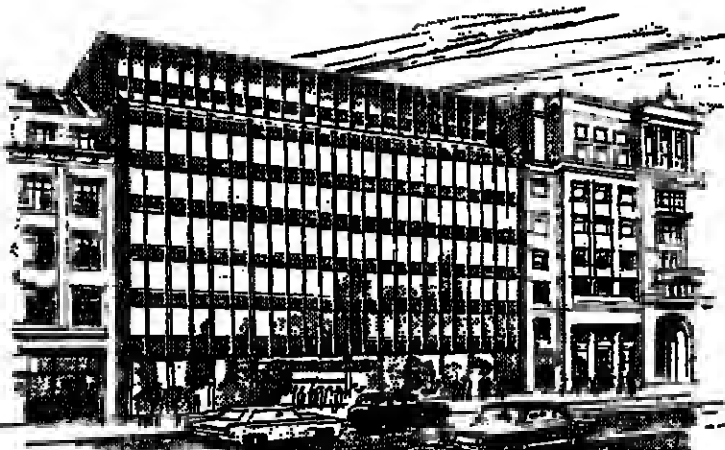
A fully integrated group engaged in property ownership, development and construction throughout the world.



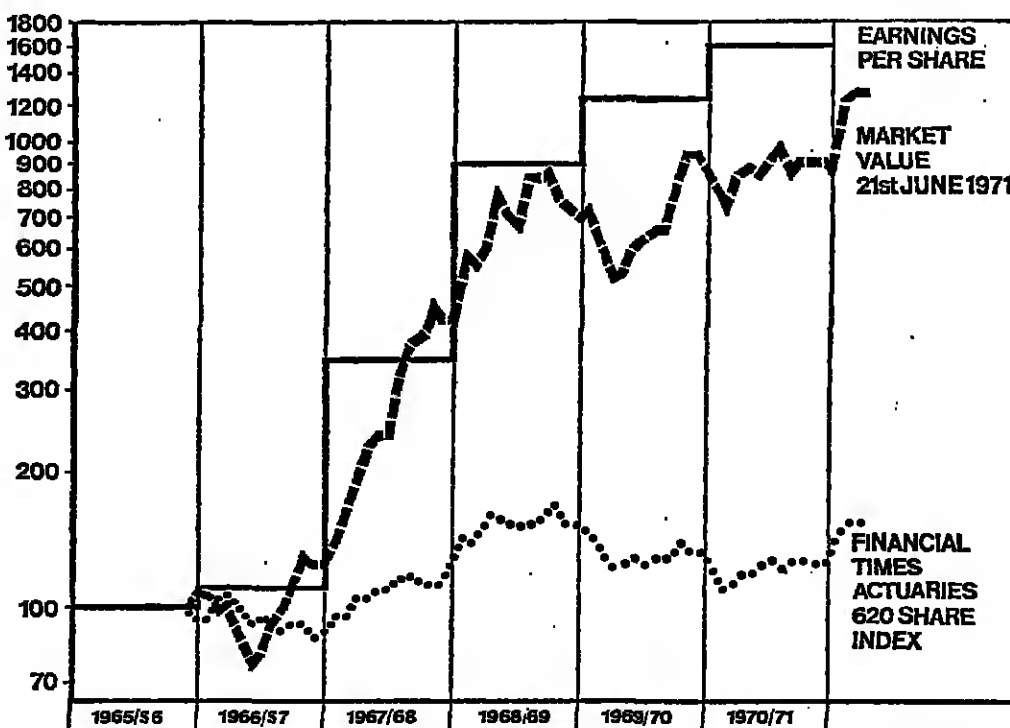
Nigel Brookes, Chairman



Victor Matthews, Group Managing Director



A new office building of 115,000 sq. ft. being built in Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. This is one of several major developments for investment which Trafalgar is carrying out on the sites of buildings acquired in the mid 1960's.



This graph shows the manner in which earnings per share and the value of an investment in the Ordinary Shares of Trafalgar have grown over the last five years—more than fourteen and twelve times respectively. During the period net assets per share increased nearly seven times. The Financial Times Actuaries Index is shown for comparative purposes.

Highlights from the Report and Accounts published today.

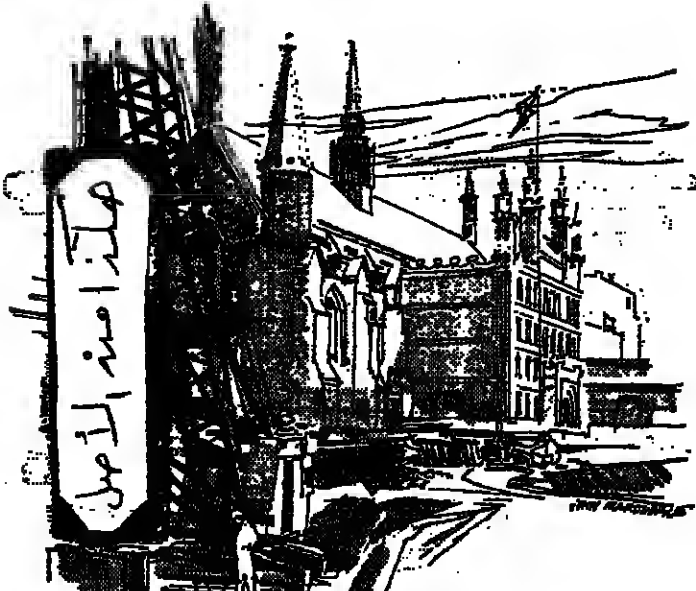
Pre-tax profits of more than £6 million and sales of £128 million arose as follows:

	Figures in £'000's	Profit	Turnover
Property and Investment Income	2,477	2,380	
Urban Developments for sale	1,432	6,312	
General Contracting and Civil Engineering	1,963	68,415	
Mining and Specialist Activities	1,049	27,849	
Housebuilding	719	12,087	
Hotels	155	1,510	
Industrial and General	687	9,945	
	8,482	128,498	
Less Interest on Funded Debt	2,479		
Net Revenue before Taxation		6,003	
Less Taxation		2,147	
Minority interests		70	
Net Revenue after Taxation		3,786	

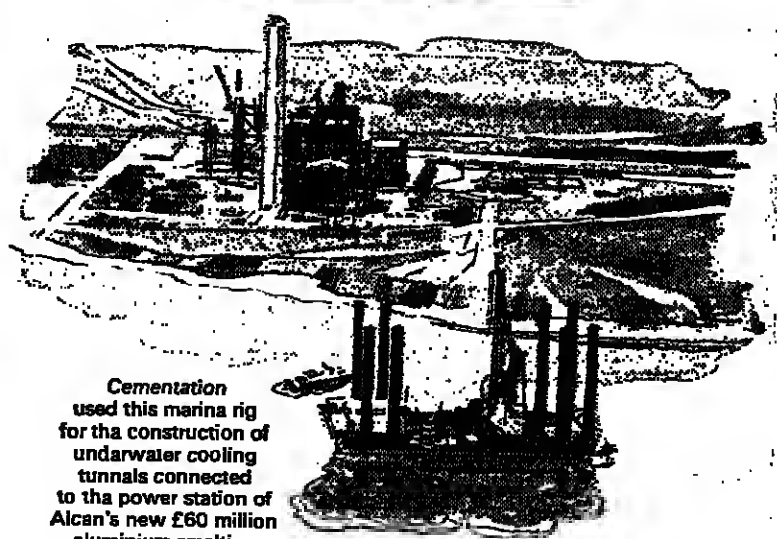
Dividends totalling 20% (1970—12.8%) are proposed, a distribution which would be covered 1.75 times by available earnings; a one-for-five scrip issue is also proposed.

All divisions traded satisfactorily during the year and a major programme of internal growth is under way. Earnings and net assets are expected to increase considerably and steadily over the next few years.

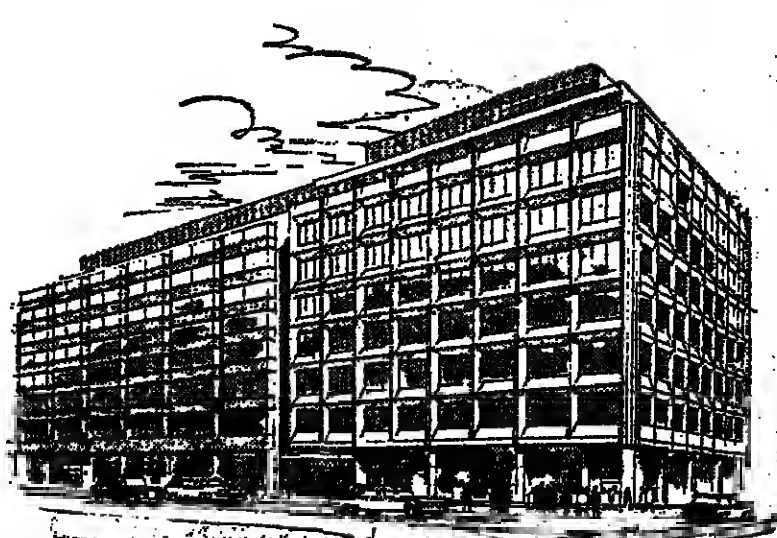
Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Trafalgar House Investments Limited, 19 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.



Cementation provided a specialist foundation service for Trollope & Colls who are building Stage 3 of the Guildhall redevelopment for the City Corporation.



Cementation used this marina rig for the construction of underwater cooling tunnels connected to the power station of Alcan's new £60 million aluminium smelting plant at Lynmouth.



Trafalgar is redeveloping the site of the old Berkeley Hotel in Piccadilly. The front section is an office block and at the rear is a 185 bedroom hotel which will be run by the Group's hotels subsidiary.

Gorman produces the touch and accuracy

Laver goes out like a condemned man

By DAVID GRAY

he surprising aspect of Laver's 9-7, 6-3 defeat of the quarter-finals of the Wimbledon tournament on July 9 and 10 Britain's selectors did not have much choice for error in choosing their team and they have produced a solid-looking combination for a match so early in the season.

Only at 5,000 metres are they likely to have made any enemies by overlooking Alan Blinston, the model winner at the European championships two years ago, who, in his first race over the distance this year at the weekend, became the second fastest man in Britain. Instead, the selectors have picked Baxter, third in Dava Bedford's record-breaking run at Edinburgh, McCaffery, largely on last year's form, and Allan Rushmer, who finished fourth in the Edinburgh race. Blinston might feel hard done by, for his race in Paris—he finished fourth—Jean Wadoux was on Saturday and the team was not chosen until Sunday.

This will be Bedford's first run over the distance this summer but he should return from his training spell in Sweden tuned to break another British record.

The selectors, of course, have chosen a team to bring Britain as many points as possible but at 800 metres and 1500 metres they must be specifically so in the 1500 metres where all three have the European qualifying standard. The 800 metres could lead to a change in team tactics since only Campbell of the three has the European qualifying standard. Browne and Cropper, his colleagues, will want a fast match means that the Lions will not have their customary expert and hardened spearhead to the scrum.

Southland, however, are said to be much less formidable than they were five years ago. They have no players with big reputations. Next Saturday the Lions will be facing France against Taranaki who will include two of

three All-Blacks forwards, among them Muller who played in last Saturday's Test at prop. Since it is the Lions' intention to use Roberts mainly as a prop from now on, it is wise to let him start against Southland rather than Taranaki. Roberts is to play at prop in future because the arrival of Geoff Evans as a replacement for Ray McLoughlin has given the Lions a surplus of locks.

The Lions now have two weeks in which to relax today following their first Test at Christchurch. One of their chief worries will be to get Gareth Edwards back on the field. Fortunately the hamstring injury he suffered in Saturday's Test is not of the severe type. But a heavy load now rests on the shoulders of Ray Hopkins.

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cheers; and before regarding him as dead and gone, the crowds remember his old capacity for improving in moments of peril and wait for him to rescue himself with a sudden surge of brilliance. Even if you had never seen a tennis match before, you would recognize that a star was falling. Yesterday's failure was not like that at all. For those who were supporting the world's champion there was an awful sense of doom about the way he began and the way he sank more and more deeply into difficulty and despair. Wimbledon's cruel wind was blowing and it seemed to upset

him far more than the American. Always he had trouble with his service. Even in his fiercest days, he never served successions of thunderbolts, but it used to be placed so accurately that those who were unlucky enough to receive it could not do anything but pray for his chances for easy volleys.

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Gorman produced a stream of winners and took it in the 14th game.

In the third it looked as though Laver regarded his case as hopeless and Gorman broke four in the singles game, the net cord adding to Laver's misery at 30-40. Once, when he hit a lob off the metal edge of his racket in the dying moments of the match, he applauded himself ironically. Such embarrassments did not happen to him often in the days before he started switching from his old faithful wooden racket to metal. For Gorman, the end was perfect. He hit four successive winners, volleys from both wings, which died in the emptiest spaces of Laver's court.

Laver blamed his own failure on the fact that he had not played enough matches out of doors this year. "He was more confident in those conditions than I was although I never felt that I was far out of the match. I was disappointed, but I am not entitled to any monopoly of the big titles. There are more good players in the world today than ever before and although I may suffer, that is good for the game as a whole. It won't be my fault, but I just could not do it."

It was only his second defeat at Wimbledon in 11 years and the first time that he has been beaten there in the singles since he lost to Alex Olmedo in the 1959 final. It is sad to recall that he has not won one of the four great titles since 1968, when he completed the Grand Slam at Forest Hills. In the semi-finals Gorman plays Stan Smith, who has been in the places ahead of him at home in the US and who yesterday was a little too purposeful for Onny Parrot, who was beaten 6-3, 6-2. That means that the Americans are certain to have a finalist for the first time since 1968. It will also be the first time since the beginning of open tennis that Australians have lost their monopoly of men's finals.

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BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Cracks in £2M bridge

Traffic restrictions are to be imposed over a £2-million bridge at Newcastle upon Tyne after inspections revealed distortions in the girders. The faults were found in the approach span to the Scotswood bridge, opened three years ago to carry traffic over the river Tyne.

Newcastle Corporation and Durham County Council—which built the bridge jointly—said last night that the distortions were slight. There was no danger that the bridge would collapse, but it was decided that the work had been carried out traffic should be restricted to single file.

His legal and business capacity was again used by the Government in 1929, when he was

By Norman Shrapnel

month. Gono wore the usual politenesses, the little shared courtesies, the mutual understanding of men who can say

What an example to them all was Eddio Boyle, whose brilliant speech the other day

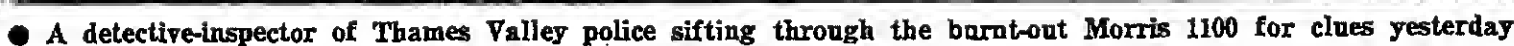
But Mr Barber begged Mr Jonkins to be fair, to admit that things might not be as black as they were painted; that exports could just possibly be picking up again, that the rise in unemployment is perhaps going down, that

It looked like deadlock. Then—perhaps to ease the tension, or possibly to prove that Eddie Boyle was not the only clever one—young Enoch Powell jumped to his feet and treated us to a brilliant and impromptu discourse (Look, no notes!) on currency inflow and the effect of exchange rates on inflation. Surely, they must have been thinking, there is one potential "A" level in the House.

An officer said: "We seem to have found a major terrorist arms store. From the items among the haul, we can only

Leader comment, page 10
Peter Jenkins, page 11

said: "His Lordship instructed me to say does not wish to the sale of the Titian."



A boy of three was found dead in a disused refrigerator on the Coldharbour Estate, Motttingham, South London, last night.

His body was discovered by a small girl who lives nearby. He is believed to have climbed into the back garden of the house on the estate. He has three sisters and was the only boy in the family.

He had been missing for about six hours before he was discovered.

The child was later named as Daron McGovern and was found in the fridge by his sister Deborah, aged seven.

By our own Reporters

The announcement, unexpected and unexplained, was made after a board meeting last night by the new chairman, Mr. J. G. Cuckney, appointed by the Government in December.

Mr Edwards, who has not enjoyed good health in recent months, has had a difficult time in the prolonged, and often acrimonious negotiations since the magnitude of the board's financial trouble was made public last autumn.

Mr William Hutchinson, chairman of the union side of the UMS works committee, said he had been encouraged to find out that the advisory committee seemed to be covering a wide scope in its investigations. It was indicated, he said, that it was determined to find a last-minute solution — not just something that would paper over the cracks. The committee undertook to have further consultations with the unions before reaching a decision.

By our own Reporter

The lessons were read by Mr William Rees-Mogg, editor of the "Times," and Mr Alastair Hetherington, editor of the Guardian.

AROUND BRITAIN

	Sun- shine hrs.	Rain in.	Max- Temp C F	Weather (day)
EAST COAST				
Whitby.....	4.5	.16	13 54	Showers
Scarborough.	5.6	.03	15 60	Rain
Plymouth.....	4.7	.13	15 59	Showers
Bristol.....	3.5	.31	16 60	Showers

Blackpool.....	7.5	—	15	59	Sunny
Southport.....	21.3	—	14	58	Sunny
Prastatyn.....	7.1	.07	15	58	Shower
Anglesey.....	9.8	.03	16	51	Sunny
Llfrystwyth.....	7.1	—	16	60	Sunny
Llfrancmbw.....	12.1	.19	16	60	Sunny
Newquay.....	9.6	.48	16	61	Sunny
Isles of Scilly.....	12.6	.59	12	61	Sunny

Reaction.....	5.8	24	18	64	Rain
Clouds.....	6.1	24	18	64	Showers
Visible.....	7.3	26	18	64	Showers
Marine Bay.....	7.6	24	18	64	Thunder
Marine Bay.....	7.0	24	18	64	Drizzle
Marine Bay.....	2.6	24	17	62	Thunder

SOUTH COAST

Reaction.....	5.8	24	18	64	Rain
Clouds.....	6.1	24	18	64	Showers
Visible.....	7.3	26	18	64	Showers
Marine Bay.....	7.6	24	18	64	Thunder
Marine Bay.....	7.0	24	18	64	Drizzle
Marine Bay.....	2.6	24	17	62	Thunder

SCOTLAND				
Perthwick.....	3.6	.02	13	85 Sunny
Perthwick.....	10.9	.02	13	84 Showers
Perthwick.....	10.7	.03	15	84 Showers
Perthwick.....	11.6	—	15	89 Sunny
Perthwick.....	9.2	.04	17	83 Showers
Perthwick.....	11.8	.08	15	84 Showers

Whinnings.....	9.7	27	12	66	Sunny
Littlehemping.....	8.9	37	10	66	Sunny
Longor Rogla.....	9.8	43	18	65	Sunny
Slaying Is.....	9.6	31	17	66	Sunny
Southsea.....	10.2	35	18	65	Sunny
Syde.....	10.4	35	17	66	Rain
Towndown.....	11.1	44	20	62	Shows
Wankling.....	10.3	48	17	63	Shows
Wentnor.....	10.5	52	18	63	Shows

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS
The figures give in order: time and
visibility; where rising: maximum eleva-
tion, and direction of sailing. An asterisk
indicates entering or leaving eclipse..

Amouth.....	11.6	.49	1R	56	Showa
Elanmouth..	13.2	.41	1R	63	Sunny
Orquay.....	12.4	.36	18	6	Sunny
Elmouth.....	9.8	.45	17	63	Showa
Enzance.....	9.3	.51	18	64	Sunny
SUN RISES	...	4	46	a.m.	
SUN SETS	...	9	21	p.m.	

LONDON READINGS
From 7 p.m. on Sunday to 7 a.m.
yesterday, min. temp. 10C (50F).
From 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. yesterday,
max. temp. 19C (66F). Total

SEA PASSAGES
All passages: Moderate to slight.

1004mb LOW 12° 51c 14°

London Br 6 43 a.m. ... 6 42 p.m.
over 4 00 a.m. ... 4 16 p.m.

A hand-drawn sketch of a map. It features a coastline on the left, a river or path winding through the center, and a small building or structure labeled 'F12' near the top center. There are also some other markings and lines suggesting a geographical layout.

1000-1000

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هذا هو الأصل

MAN CLIMBS 100 FT

AT STEELWORKS
A steelworker climbed to the top of a 100ft water tower at the GKN steelworks in Cardiff last night, protesting he was being victimised, and ignored pleas to climb down.

